The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

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He Makes Another Speech at Cincinnati.

Interesting from the Federal Capital.

Probable Action of the Peace Conference.

The Crittenden Compromise Again Before the Senate.

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

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The Question of the Forts Taken Out of the Hands of the States.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

THE PEACE CONVENTION—COMPROMISES PROPOSED.

The Peace Conference adjourned over to-day awaiting the report from the Committee on propositions for adjustment. It is expected that they will submit something to-morrow. A very general feeling continues to prevail that something will be agreed upon satisfactory to a large majority of the Convention, though the delegations are so divided in opinion that it is impossible to form any definite idea as to what form the measures will take. A prominent Northern anti-compromise member says to-night that he should not be surprised if the Convention finally agreed upon a National Constitutional Convention, which, he thinks, would be acceptable, and for which he would vote. Should the Committee report, and the Convention adopt the Crittenden measure, it is believed that the Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, and portions of the Ohio, Illinois and New-York delegations, will repudiate it, and retire. On the other hand, it is stated on Southern authority that the report which the Committee is expected to make in the Convention will be rejected by five out of the seven Southern States represented. Mr. TYLER has advised the Virginia State Convention to adjourn from day to day until after an adjournment here, and under no circumstances to adjourn *sine die* until our national difficulties are fully and *finally settled*.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.

It is now considered very doubtful if a vote can be reached upon any of the propositions from the Committee of Thirty-three. Mr. CORWIN'S continued and repeated postponement of the time for taking the vote, gives the impression that no vote is desired upon any of these propositions, and none expected, but that Congress will await the result of the Peace Conference, and then see what can be done.

MEDIATION OF THE BORDER STATES.

Telegraphic dispatches are passing between leading Border State politicians here and the Montgomery Convention. It is understood that the former are urging moderation for the purpose of gaining time. It is generally remarked here that in ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS speeches he carefully avoids any expression inconsistent with the idea of reunion.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTES.

There will be an immense crowd at the Capitol to-morrow, to witness the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President, and the declaration of the result. It takes place in the House of Representatives, at one o'clock. The *States*, to-night, published an absurd rumor that the budget of electoral votes to be counted, was missing. Of course, there is no foundation for the statement.

The troops of the District have been under orders all day, and will remain so to-night and to-morrow. Gen. SCOTT states that he anticipates no trouble to-morrow, unless some riotous proceedings may be provoked by rowdies. He recommends perfect calmness and caution on all hands.

SIGNS OF THE COMING MAN.

The near approach of a change of Administration is working miracles with the political status of office-holders. The Third Auditor of the Treasury, a violent Ohio Democrat, says now that he is no politician, and is soliciting Republicans to have him retained. He claims to have saved to Government a large amount of money by his plan of settling the Oregon War debt. So strongly has this been pressed that a bill was reported on Saturday allowing him extra compensation for his services in preparing the war claims for settlement, when the records of the office show that he did nothing but sign his name to the report. All the credit and extra pay, if any should be allowed, is due to Mr. TAYLOR, a Clerk in the Auditor's office.

DEBATE ON THE CRITTENDEN COMPROMISE.

The day in the Senate has been an unusually interesting one. Mr. CRITTENDEN presented petitions from thirty thousand citizens of Massachusetts for the adoption of his compromise. Mr. SUMNER made a spirited speech, in which he maintained that if the signers had understood the true character of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S scheme, they would indignantly have spurned it. He denounced the compromise in most unequivocal terms.

Mr. CRITTENDEN replied with equal spirit, eliciting uproarious applause from the galleries, and maintaining the general intelligence of the people of Massachusetts. He also requested Mr. SUMNER to move amendments to his resolutions, if they needed amendment, declaring that he was not tenacious of them, but only introduced them as a basis of adjustment.

The debate was continued by Messrs. HALE, GREEN and DOUGLAS. The two former and SUMNER united in the declaration that the time for compromise had passed, and Mr. GREEN advised the Border States all to secede immediately. His speech, however, was a very weak one. The audience showed much excitement throughout the debate, frequently applauding and disapproving.

INTERESTING FROM CHARLESTON.

Further advices, to-day, from Charleston, contradict the positive assertions that Fort Sumter is to be attacked this week. In the meantime, large reinforcements of men and supplies have been concentrated by Government, ready to be rushed into Charleston harbor if the attack begins, and the first gun will be the signal for the sailing of an overwhelming fleet to the rescue of ANDERSON and his brave comrades.

SHALL FORT SUMTER BE EVACUATED?

The Kentucky and Virginia Commissioners have called on Mr. BUCHANAN and urged the withdrawal of the garrison from Fort Sumter. They argued that as the President declared that the only purpose of the garrison is for the protection of Charleston, there can be no good reason why such protection should be forced upon Charleston against her wishes. The President, however, declined complying. Kentucky was anxious to relieve Major ANDERSON, and Virginia quite as anxious to avoid the sacrifice of Lieut. MEADE.

THE REPORT ON THE INDIAN BONDS.

The report from the Morris Committee of five on the Indian bonds occupied the attention of the House for two hours to-day. It is very voluminous, and exposes the most gross and glaring frauds and corrupt schemes of peculation ever practiced under any Government. It involved Messrs. FLOYD, the late Secretary of War; DRINKARD, the chief clerk of the War Department; Messrs. RUSSELL and BAILEY, Mr. LEA, of SUTER, LEA & Co.'s banking-house; BIARLY of Philadelphia, and several others. It seems evident that over three millions of dollars of FLOYD'S acceptances are now outstanding—four millions having been issued after Senator BENJAMIN had professionally advised DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. that they were not binding on the Government, and cautioned FLOYD of the danger of his proceedings. The Committee may not have been able to get all the facts, but it will be an interesting point to the country to know who got over three millions now out that never went to RUSSELL & Co.'s account.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury is now in better condition than it has been for many months past, and meets its maturing obligations each day. The action of certain Northern capitalists, threatening to withhold loans to the Government unless the Republicans will compromise, excites no other emotion here than one of disgust. If it shall become necessary, the Government will find means of obtaining all the funds it wants, on terms not very satisfactory to the bankers. Such attempts at money dictation rather retard than advance the cause of moderation and concession. Nobody denounces it as unpatriotic and ungenerous more freely than do the friends of the Crittenden Compromise.

ECONOMY OF SECESSION.

A gentleman who is thoroughly conversant with the affairs of the Post-office Department, and who occupies a high official position, states that, without the Postal service of the seceding States to provide for, the Post-office Department can easily be made self-sustaining, at the present cheap rates of postage.

PROVIDING A LIBRARY FOR THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

It is ascertained that, in addition to the other frauds perpetrated by the seceding Members of Congress, they have taken from the Congressional Library—which is, probably, the best in this country, containing many books which cannot be obtained elsewhere—some of the most valuable volumes in the whole collection. Thousands of dollars' worth have been thus abstracted and carried off by these members. Among them, a single South Carolina member, I am informed, has more than four hundred dollars' worth of digests of the most valuable character, and which can never be replaced. Scarcely one of these gentlemen took the trouble to return his books, but, on the contrary, were very cautious to have them carefully packed and sent off. I am further informed that a member from one of the Border States, who favors secession, and thought his State sure to secede, sent orders for upwards of one thousand dollars' worth of books recently, which, under the rules of the Library, were refused. This is regarded here to be very near akin to what WEBSTER defines as "theft."

THE PRESIDENT AND THE EX-PRESIDENT

Mr. BUCHANAN spent an hour with Mr. TYLER last evening, and thanked him cordially for his timely intercession to prevent collision and bloodshed. Since it has seemed so certain that there can be no fighting before the 4th of March, Mr. BUCHANAN has again become quite light-hearted.

THE SUPREME COURT VACANCY.

The President is very solicitous for the confirmation of Judge BLACK'S nomination to the Supreme Court Bench,—but while the sentiment of Republican Senators in relation to the nominee has much improved of late, it is their fixed purpose to keep the vacancy open until after the 4th of March, as Mr. BUCHANAN left it open so long.

THE KANSAS JUDGESHIP.

Judge PETIT waddles around town like a "lost spirit," or a whole barrel of spirits. He undoubtedly has made up his mind that he is not of the stripe of men whom Republicans are disposed to put in responsible judicial positions for life.

BANCROFT PICKING UP HISTORY.

BANCROFT, the historion, is here observing the current of events, and preparing material, probably, for the next volume of his history of the United States. He doubtless has made up his mind that he cannot be the Gibbon to record the "rise *and fall*" of the American Empire.

IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND EMIGRANTS.

The acting Secretary of the Interior has sent to Congress a recommendation for legislation authorizing the bridging of Green River, in the Rocky Mountains, on Col. LANDER'S overland emigrant route to California and Oregon. This measure, though it will cost but a trifle to carry into effect, is a very important one, and should be promptly passed.

PEACE WITH THE PAH-UTES.

The acting Secretary of the Interior has also recommended that provision be made for placing the Pah Ute Indians on a Reservation, as was urged by Colonel LANDER last year in his interesting report, announcing his successful efforts to bring to a close the Indian War, which caused so much excitement in the Washoe region last May, and which, for a time, threatened the massacre of the entire overland emigration of last Summer.

GEN. TWIGGS SUPERCEDED IN COMMAND.

Gen. TWIGGS, in command of the Southwestern division of the army with head-quarters in San Antonia, Texas, has been superceded by a younger officer whose name has not yet transpired. The same command, it will be remembered, devolved on Gen. TAYLOR in 1845.

COURT-MARTIAL OF CAPT. JORDAN.

The Court-martial now in session here for the trial of Capt. THOMAS JORDAN, of the Paymaster's Department, is progressing with the case. Capt. J. is charged with procuring vouchers without paying the money, and subsequently returning them to the Department, and having the amount allowed him, giving certificates to individuals of the same amounts being due them.

MORE RESIGNATIONS.

Resignations of Army officers continue to come in, in consequence of the secession agitation. Fortunately this winnowing of the chaff out of the public service is the accomplishment of a good work. Men who have not patriotism enough to stand by their country's flag when assailed by domestic treason, or who have not moral courage enough to follow where a Scott dare lead, are well out of the way, that better men may be promoted. Let the runaways rest assured, however, that in leaving the service for their country's good, they leave it "for good" in a double sense.

ARMY ITEMS.

Lieut. SILL, of the Artillery, has resigned. Lieut. WHITING, of the Engineers, has tendered his resignation, but it has not yet been accepted.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

In consequence of the seizure of arsenals in Southern States, with ordnance stores therein, including gunpowder for the service of the fortifications of the Gulf, Col CRAIG, of the Ordnance Bureau, through the Secretary of War, has asked the House for an additional appropriation for the armament of the fortifications, including the purchase of gunpowder, of $100,000, and an equal amount for ordnance and ordnance supplies.

The Select Committee of Five dispatched two of its members yesterday after Gov. HICKS, to testify as to the conspiracy to seize the Capitol. While they were on the way to Annapolis, the Governor was on a train for Washington. He will be examined to-morrow on the subject.

The Senate confirmed to-day the nomination of Mr. HORATIO KING as Post-master General, together with a number of Deputy Post-masters and other minor appointments.

The Committee of the Philadelphia Board of Trade arrived here this evening, and have already entered actively on the labor of promoting the passage of the tariff bill, which is expected to be taken up in the Senate to morrow.

The resignation of Capt. ROSSEAU, of Louisiana, has been accepted by the Secretary of the Navy.

Commander SEMMES has been transferred from duty as Secretary of the Light-house Board, and appointed member of the Board, *vice* Commander TILTON, deceased, and Commander JENKINS has been appointed Secretary to the Board

The President has issued a proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate to convene for the transaction of business on the 4th of March, at noon, that day, namely: "To receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive" This proclamation is in accordance with usage, and to enable the incoming President to nominate for confirmation the members of his Cabinet.

CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The following communication has been addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. SHERMAN, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means:

SIR: I deem it my duty to call your attention to the pressing demands on the Treasury, and to suggest the only modes of meeting them without seriously impairing the public credit. The liabilities due and to fall due, before the 4th of March next, are as follows:

For the State Department	$116,868
For the Interior Department	1,802,327
For the War Department	1,521,131
For the Navy Department	1,060,000
For the Post Office Department	700,000
For the requisitions on the War and Navy Department not complied with	1,853,000
Treasury notes falling due before 4th March	1,803,000
For Treasury Department	501,423
For Light-House Board	78,220
For Fishing Bounties	465,522
NOTE—These are the round numbers, making a total of	$9,901,118

The accruing revenue will, is estimated, net about $1,900,000 of the amount, leaving out eight million to be borrowed.

There is in the Treasury subject to draft of the Treasurer of the United States but little more than half a million, and there are requisitions in the Treasury Department amounting to nearly ten millions of dollars unanswered. In the present condition of the country it would be impossible to borrow the money needed to meet the wants of the Treasury unless at a discount, which would seriously impair the public debt, without some pledge in addition to that of the faith of the Government. Several of the States, in accordance with a suggestion contained in my letter to the Committee of Ways and Means of the 18th of January last have offered to superadd the pledge of their faith to that of the United States for the redemption of any bonds it may issue, to the amount of the public moneys deposited with them respectively for safe-keeping, under the act of the 23d June, 1836 If Congress will authorize these offers to be accepted, the money required to meet the liabilities due, and to fall due, before the 4th of March can be obtained at par. If the authority is not granted, I am satisfied it can only be procured on terms which would be exceedingly disadvantageous to the Government, and in the highest degree detrimental to its credit I should not venture to ask for a loan exceeding two millions of dollars, and nearly the whole of this amount would be required to meet the redemption of Treasury notes to fall due before the 4th of March. There would be due on that day about six millions of dollars to public creditors, whose demands could not remain unsatisfied without subjecting them to most serious inconveniences and in some cases to serious losses. I have discharged my duty to them and to the country by making this exhibit of the public wants, and in pointing out the only mode by which, in my judgment, they can be met without the most serious consequences to the interests of the Government and individuals to whom it is indebted. The short time to elapse before the close of the present session of Congress renders it indispensable that I should advertise for a loan on the 13th or 14th inst. at the furthest. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN A. DIX,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The following is the bill which Mr. SHERMAN ineffectually endeavored to introduce:

Be it enacted, etc, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to accept from any State, a guarantee of any stock of the United States which may be hereafter issued to the amount of public money deposited with such State for safe keeping, under the provisions of an Act entitled, "An Act to regulate the deposit of the public money, approved June 23, 1836," provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the proviso of the Act entitled, "An Act to postpone the fourth installment of the deposit with the States," approved Oct 2, 1837, requiring the three previous installments to remain with the States until otherwise directed by Congress; and provided further that such guaranty shall in no event be construed or enforced as imposing such deposits beyond the obligations now existing by law.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The House to-day laid on the table a resolve to arm and equip two thousand volunteer troops for active service, and also tabled resolves containing instructions to the Massachusetts Commissioners now in Washington.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

Progress of the President Elect Towards Washington.

Immense Crowds Along the Route—Great Enthusiasm.

MR. LINCOLN MAKES ANOTHER SPEECH.

DEPARTURE FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

Gov. MORTON called on Mr. LINCOLN this morning at the Bates House, and escorted him and part of the Presidential *cortège* to the Gubernatorial mansion, where the party breakfasted.

Mrs. LINCOLN and her two sons arrived this morning, and joined the party. Immense crowds commenced gathering at the Bates House at daylight, and at 9 o'clock every available space near the hotel was occupied. The crowd in the parlors, reception rooms and halls was equally great.

Last night, previous to Mr. LINCOLN'S departure from the Bates House, he was again introduced from the balcony by Hon. SOLOMON MEREDITH. Mr. LINCOLN said he had no speech to make. If he made speeches wherever his friends desired he would not be able to reach the National Capital at the appointed time. He once more thanked the assemblage for the reception, and trusted we all might meet again under one flag of one Union. He bade them an affectionate farewell.

At 10½ o'clock Mr. LINCOLN and suite were escorted by the Governor and a Committee of the Legislature to the dépôt, and departed amid the shouts of the multitude. Capt. G. W. HAZARD, U. S. A., at the request of Mr. LINCOLN, joined the party here.

RECEPTION AT MORRIS, IND.

MORRIS, Ind., Tuesday, Feb. 12—1:10 P. M.

The train, bearing the President, family, and invited guests, arrived without detention. Large and enthusiastic crowds assembled at all the stations The train stopped at Shelbyville and Greensburgh only, when Mr. LINCOLN appeared at the rear end of the train, and spoke a few words.

Every precaution has been taken by the Railroad Company to insure the safety of the train. Flagmen are stationed at every road-crossing, and every half mile, displaying the American flag as a signal of "all right."

RECEPTION AT LAWRENCEBURGH.

LAWRENCEBURGH, Ind., Tuesday, Feb. 12.

There is an immense crowd here, and flags and banners are suspended over the track. Mr. LINCOLN said he hoped all were Union men here, and friendly with their neighbors across the river. He was frequently interrupted with cheers The train moved off amid salutes, music and tumultuous cheering.

THE RECEPTION AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The train arrived at the appointed time at the foot of Fifth-street, which was literally blocked with people. The locomotive was once compelled to stop. The crowd was so great it was impossible to get out of the way at the dépôt, and it was found necessary to bring the military and police forces into requisition to clear the way.

The reception was an era in the history of Cincinnati. The weather was mild and beautiful. The streets were crowded with citizens and people from this and the neighboring States. The streets through which the procession passed were crowded at an early hour, and the windows filled with ladies. The Burnett House, where the Presidential party stop, was handsomely decorated, and every arrangement made for the comfort of the distinguished guests. The stars and stripes were flying from all the public, and a number of private buildings.

At 2½ o'clock, the military, which made a fine display, and the Committee of Arrangements, were at the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad dépôt. On the arrival of the train, Mayor BISHOP introduced and welcomed the President elect to Cincinnati. Mr. LINCOLN took a seat in a barouche drawn by six white horses, amid the deafening cheers of a vast concourse of people. The procession, in charge of MILES GREENWOOD, took up its march passing through the principal streets, amid the cheers of men, and waving of flags and handkerchiefs by the ladies, to the Burnet House, where it arrived at 5¼ o'clock, which Mr. LINCOLN entered, amid deafening cheers,—Mentor's Band playing "Hail Columbia" and "Star-spangled Banner."

After a few moment's rest, Mr. LINCOLN made his appearance on the balcony, accompanied by Mayor BISHOP, who made a short introductory address. Mr. LINCOLN then spoke.

SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN.

He said: I have spoken but once before this in Cincinnati. That was a year previous to the late Presidential election. On that occasion, in a playful manner, but with small words, I addressed much of what I said to the Kentuckians. I gave my opinion that we, as Republicans, would ultimately beat them, as Democrats, but that they could postpone that result longer by nominating Senator DOUGLAS for the Presidency, that they could in any other way. They did not, in any true sense of the word, nominate Mr. DOUGLAS, and the result has come certainly as soon as ever I expected. I also told them how I expected they would be treated after they should have been beaten; and I now wish to call their attention to what I then said upon that subject. I then said, "When we do as we say, beat you, you perhaps want to know what we will do with you. I will tell you, as far as I am authorized to speak for the Opposition, what we mean to do with you. We mean to treat you, as near as we possibly can, as WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and MADISON treated you. We mean to leave you alone, and in no way to interfere with your institutions; to abide by all and every compromise of the Constitution; and, in a word, coming back to the original proposition, to treat you so far as degenerate men, if we have degenerated, may, according to the example of those noble fathers, WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and MADISON. We mean to remember that you are as good as we; that there is no difference between us, other than the difference of circumstances. We mean to recognize and bear in mind always that you have as good hearts in your bosoms as other people, or as we claim to have, and treat you accordingly.

Fellow-citizens of Kentucky! friends! brethren, may I call you in my new position. I see no occasion, and feel no inclination to retract a word of this. If it shall not be made good, be assured the fault shall not be mine."

The remarks were received with great enthusiasm. In passing to his room those that could rushed at him, throwing their arms around him, patting him on the back, and almost wrenching his arms off. Politicians were thick; among them GEORGE N. SANDERS and others.

This evening, in the grand hall of the Burnet House, which has been decorated for the occasion, Mr. LINCOLN will receive the people generally. He looks well, and is in good spirits

The whole arrangements thus far, which have been under the charge of W. S. WOOD, have been admirable; nothing has occurred to mar the pleasure of the journey.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, Feb. 12

The Senate rejected the bill, to-day, to amend the Constitution concerning *ad valorem* taxation. The vote was reconsidered.

The House acted on the Railroad bills.

To-morrow evening Hon. SAMUEL HALL, Commissioner from Georgia, has a formal reception. Federal matters are suffering a great calm.

THE NEW FLAG OF LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The new flag of the sovereign State of Louisiana was unfurled to-day from the top of the City Hall, amidst the firing of cannon, ringing of bells, and cheers from the populace.

Col. LOCKHART has arrived here from Austin.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

Returns from the State indicate that the Union candidates will have an aggregate majority of over 50,000. The Convention is defeated by probably 20,000. As far as heard from only two Secessionists are elected.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY.

THE QUESTION OF THE FORTS AND ARSENALS TAKEN OUT OF THE HANDS OF THE STATES.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The Standing Committees were announced to-day in Congress.

The President received and read a dispatch from the Louisiana Convention, cordially approving of Messrs. DAVIS and STEPHENS' designs for a seal and flag for the Confederacy. Referred.

A resolution was offered that until otherwise provided, the several officers of customs be continued in office. Referred.

A resolution was offered that the Committee on Foreign Affairs are requested to inquire into the propriety and necessity, as soon as the President is inaugurated, of sending Commissioners to the Government of the United States. Referred.

The Convention then went into secret session, during which it adopted the following and removed secrecy:

Resolved, That this Government takes under its charge the questions and difficulties now existing between the sovereign States of this Confederacy and the Government of the United States, relating to the occupation of the forts, arsenals, navy yards, and other public establishments; and the President of this Congress is directed to communicate this resolution to the Governors of the States.

REPORTS FROM TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The Texas State Convention has passed an ordinance favoring the speedy formation of a Southern Confederacy, and elected seven delegates to the Southern Congress.

The Convention adjourned on the 4th inst. to the 2d of March.

A Committee of Safety was appointed to remain in Austin during the interim.

The Convention voted a resolution thanking Messrs. WIGFALL, HEMPHILL and REGAN for their Congressional course, and censuring Mr. HAMILTON.

The revenue cutter at Galveston has been condemned as unseaworthy. Her armament has been taken out and turned over to the Coast and Harbor Survey.

There was not much disposition by the Convention or Legislature to trust Gov. HOUSTON.

The Legislature are discussing financial measures, and the stay law, to which there is much opposition, but it will probably pass.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The Marines who arrived from Pensacola in the *Supply*, left this City yesterday evening for Washington, in compliance with official orders.

A detachment of recruits for the Army arrived on Governor's Island last evening.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The President appointed Senators FERRY, KETCHUM and CONNOLLY the Select Committee on the part of the Senate to make arrangements for the reception of the President elect.

Senators P. P. MURPHY and MONTGOMERY were added to the Committee on the subject of establishing discriminating tolls.

The Senate accepted the invitation to attend the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society to-morrow.

The Harlem Bridge amendment bill was reported favorably.

The resolution of the Assembly appointing FRANCIS GRANGER Commissioner to Washington in place of THURLOW WEED was announced.

Mr. FIERO moved to suspend the rules, and consider the resolution at once.

Mr. TRUMAN objected, and the resolution was laid over.

The bill to authorize the State indorsement to United States Bonds came up for a third reading.

Mr. SPINOLA moved to recommit, and advanced the opinion that, as at present drawn, it was in conflict with the Constitution.

After some debate the bill passed—yeas 17, nays 7.

The bill to amend the Charter of the New-York Life Insurance Company was ordered to a third reading.

The Governor's Annual Message was then taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. COLVIN addressed the Senate at length, taking as a basis of his remarks the observations of the Governor on Legislative corruption, and exhibiting the alleged transactions of the purchase of the Troy and Schenectady Road, by Gov. MORGAN, while in the State Senate, his votes in favor of the Consolidation act, and his immediate sale of the road, which cost him $156,000, for $800,000. The speech was a bitter attack upon the Senatorial course of Gov. MORGAN.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The Assembly was occupied during the morning session in considering bills on the general orders in Committee of the Whole.

The bill to appropriate the proceeds of the State tax for the support of Common Schools, and to supply the deficiency in the appropriation of 1860, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to provide for the punishment of murder, treason and arson was taken up. The pending question was on the motion to substitute solitary confinement for life as the punishment for murder in the first degree, in place of the death penalty.

Mr BINGHAM argued favorably to the substitute, on the ground that there was no right to take human life; that the abolishment of the death penalty did not increase the crime against life; and that the conscientious scruples of a jury under the present law made conviction for murder an herculean task.

Mr. BALL argued for the death penalty. Progress was reported on the bill. The remainder of the morning session was passed in the consideration of the Annual Appropriation bill.

Marine Disasters.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The pilot-boat *W. Z. Leitch* has just returned to the city, bringing up a seaman, who was picked up by a skiff, belonging to the brig *James Madison*, of Baltimore, from Attakapas, on the 2d of February. The man says the *Madison* was wrecked on stone breakers, and the captain and crew, except himself, lost.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The bark *W. H. Jenkins*, from Ardrossan for Boston, went ashore on Bangs Island, Portland harbor. The vessel is a total loss.

The bark *A. B. Jenkins* was totally wrecked on Bangs Island, near Portland. She belonged in Yarmouth, England. The crew have been saved.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The schooner *Grace Caroline*, of New-Haven, was wrecked, at Smith Point, the 7th inst. The crew arrived here.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The Princeton and Millston Railroad bill was introduced to day.

The Hunterdon, Somerset and Farmers' Railroad bill was reported in the House.

Gov. OLDEN vetoed the Vincentown branch of the Burlington Railroad bill, to day, on the ground of extraordinary and the unusual privileges of interfering with the faith of the State to other Companies.

The House has concurred in the Senate's resolutions appointing a Committee to make arrangements for the reception of the President elect, and appointed Messrs. Tuttle, Randolph, Wheeler, Schenck and Mulford.

Arrival of the Steamship Tennessee at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 12.

The steamship *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz, 8th inst., arrived to-day. She brings the exiled Archbishop and Bishops from Mexico.

Railroad Disaster in Virginia.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Dec. 12.

Last night an engine and three empty cars ran into the southern branch of the Elizabeth River. The drawbridge was open and the engineer deceived by a signal. Nobody was hurt.

Freshet in the Hudson.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

There is every indication of a freshet here. The water on the docks is rising rapidly and the weather warm.

THE ROBBERY OF INDIAN BONDS.

Report of the Special Congressional Committee.

Culpability of Secretary Floyd, Mr. Russell, and Mr. Bailey.

The Select Committee appointed on the 24th of December, to investigate the fraudulent abstraction of Indian Bonds in the Department of the Interior, have submitted their report. They state that it became apparent, very soon after the commencement of the inquiry, that the abstraction of the bonds was only an incident in a series of transactions of much greater importance, and they have accordingly pushed the investigation to the furthest limit of the authority vested in them. The Government still holds State Bonds and United States Stocks for certain Indian tribes, to the amount of $2,525,241. These bonds, as well as the 870 abstracted, were purchased from time to time, by authority of law, with the money of the Indians, arising from treaty stipulations. Originally they were in charge of the Indian Bureau, while that Bureau was connected with the Department of War, and remained in its custody after it became one of the Bureaus of the Interior Department in 1849, and from that time up to 1857. In that year the custody of the securities was transferred to the Secretary of the Interior. The Government having the Bonds in its possession, was the trustee for the Indians, who were the actual owners of them.

Under previous Administrations the bonds were placed in the immediate charge of some clerk, selected for his integrity and capacity, who kept them in a safe in the Indian Office. No stamp or other mark of designation was placed upon any of them, with the exception of a small portion, and the only safeguard the Government had, was the faithfulness and honesty of the person intrusted with their keeping. Fortunately for the Government, however, no loss was sustained during the previous Administrations; nor is there the slightest ground to believe that the Hon. Robert McClelland, of Michigan, former Secretary of the Interior, acted at any time or in any way unfaithful to it. Nor has the Committee discovered anything to involve the late Secretary, the Hon. Jacob Thompson, in the slighest degree in the fraud, to indicate that he had any knowledge of it until the time of the disclosure by Godard Bailey. Soon after he entered upon the duties of his office, at the commencement of the present Administration, he appointed two additional disbursing clerks for his Department, one of whom was Mr Bailey, who was placed in charge of the Indian Trust Bonds A bond was required of him, which he subsequently executed in the penal sum of $5,000 with Benjamin McCullough, of Texas, and Wm. C. Corrier, of Charleston, S. C., as securities. This bond was acknowledged before Moses Kelly, J. P., and its sufficiency certified to by Phil. Barton Key, United States District-Attorney. It was then approved by J. Thompson. The evidence shows that Mr. Bailey came to Washington a bankrupt in fortune, and a political adventurer seeking office. He brought with him, however, the highest testimonials of confidence and respect from various distinguished men in Alabama where he lived, and in South Carolina, where he was born, and had previously resided.

All the stocks, including those that were abstracted, were kept in the room in the Interior Department, occupied by Mr. Bailey, in a safe, the key of which was in his sole possession.

THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN MR. RUSSELL AND MR. BAILEY.

Wm. H. Russell is the head of the house of Russell, Majors & Waddell, a firm widely known as contractors with the War Department for transporting army provisions over the Western and Southwestern plains. Mr. Russell stated to the Committee that he had heard in New-York of such a man as Mr. Bailey, although he did not exactly remember his name, who had been in that City to sell Chiriqui securities and Florida bonds, the latter for Mr. Yulee, a Senator from that State. When asked from whom he received his information, he gave the answer usually resorted to in such cases, viz, he could not remember. The next heard of Mr. Russell is, that he is on his way from New York to Washington, in company with Luke Lea, Esq., a banker in the latter city. Mr. Lea was formerly Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and is a partner of Mr. Russell in the banking business at Leavenworth, Kansas.

In a conversation that ensued between them, Mr. Russell made known to Mr Lea his embarrassed circumstances, and asked if he (Mr. Lea) did not know of some one that could assist him, (Mr. Russell.) Mr. Lea answered in the negative. He states in his testimony that Mr. Russell suggested that he had heard of a man in Washington by the name of Bailor or Bartey, who was a relation of Gov. Floyd's, and an agent for the negotiation of the sale of stocks, and asked his friend if he knew him. Mr. Lea was again compelled to give a negative reply, but stated that he knew a man there by the name of Bailey, and Mr. Russell said that he supposed that he was the man of whom he was in search.

It is very evident, from Mr. Lea's examination, that he was both an artful and unwilling witness. He had to be pressed with great pertinacity to induce him to disclose what he knew, and even then his answers were so interspersed with irrelevant and equivocal remarks, designed to relieve him from suspicion of complicity, that your committee are compelled reluctantly to notice the absence of the candor and frankness that they might reasonably expect to find in his responses He was compelled, however, to say that he informed Mr. Russell that Mr. Bailey was in no condition to assist him; that he had no stocks or money, and was as poor as anybody. Before separating, Mr. Russell seeming still to believe that aid might be obtained in the quarter indicated, requested Mr. Lea to see Mr. Bailey in regard to the matter. Mr. Lea complied with this request, and stated to Mr. Bailey that Mr Russell had said, unless assistance was rendered, the acceptances of Gov. Floyd would be protested, and he would be compelled to retire from the Cabinet. Mr. Lea is, however, careful to state in his evidence that he gave no intimation to Mr. Bailey that he might use the stocks he had in his charge belonging to the Indian Trust Fund. Mr. C. G. Wagner, who is nearly related to Mr. Bailey, and in whose hands was first placed his confession, states, in his evidence given (your Committee are pleased to say) with full and honorable frankness, that he learned from Mr. Bailey that Mr. Lea *did* mention the stocks in the conversation between them. And, indeed, this would naturally be inferred, from the fact that Mr. Lea was perfectly familiar with the business of the Department, and knew that Mr. Bailey had the stocks in charge, and had no large command of private means. Mr. Lea admits that after the delivery of the first installment of bonds to Mr. Russell, he knew that Mr Russell and Mr. Bailey were engaged in rifling the Indian Trust safe; that they so confessed to him; that he had conversations with them on the subject, and that he endeavored to dissuade them from further commissions of the crime. He also states that he refrained from informing the Secretary of the Interior of the transactions referred to, and that he exacted the most solemn pledges from his two friends that his name should never be publicly known in connection with the business. But his precautions have not availed to afford him entire exemption from responsibility in connection with the transactions your Committee have inquired into. Mr. Lea did not introduce Mr. Bailey to Mr. Russell, nor does he state that he appointed for them a place of meeting, yet it happened that these two persons did meet *at the War Department* on the same day that the interview between Mr. Lea and Mr. Bailey occurred. Mr. Russell says this was between the 12th and 15th days of last July. It was probably on the 13th day of that month. The chief clerk of the War Department, Secretary Floyd's most intimate friend Col. W. R. Drinkard, was the medium through whom the introduction took place. On that day they had their first interview at the War Department. Col. Drinkard, as shown by his own evidence, impressed Mr. Bailey with the belief that Mr. Russell was a gentleman of great respectability and pecuniary resources, and that if the acceptances of the Secretary of War were allowed to go to protest he (the Secretary) would be greatly agonized and disturbed. Messrs Russell and Bailey held a private interview in the third story of the

Department, and within a few hours thereafter Mr. Bailey delivered to Mr. Russell one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of bonds at the room of the latter person in Washington City, and on the same morning the recipient returned with them to New-York. Mr. Russell states that he left with Mr. Bailey one note of Russell, Majors & Waddell's in their stead, as security. Ninety of these one hundred and fifty bonds were Missouris, and the rest Tennessees. Mr. Russell does not recollect, at first, whether or not the January coupons were on the bonds, but states that, subsequently, the most of the bonds were retired by him in order to obtain those coupons to return to Mr Bailey, as he (Bailey) was positive in his request to have them returned. These coupons having been taken off, the bonds were afterwards disposed of. The object was, of course, to conceal the fraud; for if the coupons were on hand it was not probable that the bonds would be demanded or inquired for.

According to the statement of Mr. Russell there was no further correspondence or communication between Mr. Bailey and himself until the September following. At that time he returned to Washington for the purpose of obtaining others. An interview was held with Mr. Bailey, the result of which was that 387 bonds in addition to those first taken were transferred to Mr. Russell on the following day. The protection of the honor of Secretary Floyd, the necessity of providing for the other acceptances as the bonds previously delivered, and which were alleged to have been hypothecated, were assigned as the reasons for requiring further assistance. In this, as in the first instance, the paper of Russell, Majors and Waddell was left as security. Mr. Russell states that at this conference Mr. Bailey first informed him that the bonds in his possession belonged to the Indian trust fund. It was the agreement that the bonds first taken should be returned within ninety days; but at the second interview the time was extended to the 4th of March, 1861.

In October, Mr. Russell returned the South Carolina and Florida bonds, one hundred and forty or fifty, having ascertained that he could not negotiate them, and North Carolina bonds were substituted in their stead. Mr. Russell again appeared in Washington in December following, and on the grounds so successfully relied upon before, viz: the protection of the War Department from disgrace, and the bonds previously taken from sacrifice, he was enabled to obtain from Mr. Bailey three hundred and thirty-three bonds, as an additional advance, making the entire number abstracted eight hundred and seventy. From the bonds obtained on the second and third occasions, already referred to, it is evident the January coupons were cut off, as a precaution against detection. Nine Tennessee coupons, belonging to other bonds than those abstracted, were returned by Mr. Russell, doubtless because the abstracted bonds had passed beyond his reach. The transaction last referred to appears to have closed the business relations of these two persons, so far, at least, as they related to the abstraction of bonds.

MR. BAILEY'S MOTIVES FOR TAKING THE BONDS.

Why Mr. Bailey abstracted the bonds is a question to which your Committee can present no satisfactory answer. As he and Mr. Russell were entire strangers previously to their meeting at the War Department, neither the obligations of friendship nor the suggestions of kindly feeling seem to have prompted the act. Mr. Russell insists that no money or other valuable consideration ever passed to Mr. Bailey, or, indeed, was ever mentioned in their interviews. Mr. Bailey confirms this statement in various communications which have reached your Committee. It is not ascertained, either, that Mr. Bailey came suddenly into the possession of any large amounts of money. His bank account was kept with Messrs. Riggs & Co., of Washington City, *and Mr. Riggs testifies that between July and the 13th of December, his deposits increased largely over former ones, but amounted in the aggregace to not more than five or six thousand dollars.* It is true that this sum is a large one to be in the possession of a person whose salary was but $2,000 per annum, and who was supporting a family, yet it would not, of itself, constitute a ground for grave suspicion, or afford a clue to the discovery of the purposes of the abstraction.

Mr. Bailey, in his conversations with various witnesses stated, that his design was to protect the character of Gov. Floyd, and to save him from the dishonor and retirement from the Cabinet that would be necessarily incident to the protest and discovery of the acceptances which had been illegally issued to the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell. Whether this consideration was the sole motive of his conduct, it is left to the House to determine. Your Committee are, however, constrained to express the conviction that behind the events that have been made conspicuous, and beneath the exterior of the transactions that have been described, is a purpose which, although successfully hidden, was none the less powerful and efficient, and has given unity and vitality to the schemes now partially exposed.

MR. BAILEY'S CONFESSION.

A part of the evidence adduced is found in a communication from Mr. Bailey, dated December 1, 1860, and addressed to Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, containing a statement that a portion of the bonds constituting the Indian Trust Fund, amounting to $870,000, were no longer in his possession. This confession was, on the 13th of December, placed in the hands of Mr. Wagner, *with the request that it should be delivered to the Secretary of the Interior five days before the expiration of his term of office, or, as Mr. Wagner understood it, five days before the fourth of March.* On the 26th of the same month, Mr. Bailey addressed a note to Mr. Wagner, requesting that the note previously committed to him (Mr. Wagner) should be given to the Secretary of the Interior immediately upon his return from North Carolina. Mr Thompson arrived on the afternoon of the 22d of December.

A UNITED STATES SENATOR THE MEDIUM THROUGH WHICH THE FRAUD IS DISCLOSED.

On the evening of that day the acceptances issued by the War Department, and the receipt given for the bonds bv Mr. Russell, were handed to Mr. Thompson, at the office of the President, in the Executive mansion, *by Hon. H. M. Rice, United States Senator from Minnesota.* No earlier intimation of the abstraction had reached Mr. Thompson. *Your Committee, not designing to examine Mr. Bailey as a witness, caused a subpœna to be served upon Mr. Rice to appear before them. He declined to obey it.* The Chairman then addressed him a note, explaining that he had been inadvertently summoned, and politely requested his attendance. To this he replied that he would answer any question that might be propounded to him, in writing. Seeing that he stood so pertinaciously on his privilege as a Senator, it was not thought consistent with the duty of the Committee or dignity of the House to press any further inquiries, unless the House shall so order.

Had the original intention of withholding from the Secretary all knowledge of the fraud until within a few days of the 4th of March been carried out, the confusion incident to a change of Administrative officers would have prevented prompt investigation, and deprived Mr. Thompson of the means of immediate defence.

AUDITOR FULLER THE CAUSE OF THE EXPOSURE OF THE FRAUD.

Mr. Bailey, in the exercise of forethought prudent to avoid detection, made up his stock account for the current year, showing on its face that all the bonds were safely in his custody, and had caused its presentation to the Second Auditor, Mr. Fuller. That officer refused to approve it, for the reason that the coupon account, designed to be a check upon it, did not accompany it. It is, perhaps, to this refusal that may in part be attributed the early disclosure of the fraud.

It will be observed that while Mr. Bailey's statement is dated December 1, 1860, and embraces the entire number of bonds, and fixes the month of July as the time at which he intrusted them to other parties, the testimony of Mr. Russell shows that they were not all delivered at one time, but that three hundred and thirty-three were transferred to him on the 13th of December—nearly two weeks subsequent to the date of Mr. Bailey's confession. The only satisfactory explanation that can be given of this noticeable discrepancy is the supposition that the statement was actually prepared on the day it was given to Mr. Wagner, and the day the last bonds were delivered to Mr. Russell, and dated wrongfully "Dec. 1," to allay any suspicion that might be excited if it were seen that the date of the abstraction was identical with the date of the last acceptance which was issued by the War Department for that purpose, as your Committee think, of making up a definite amount of securities.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE BONDS.

As soon as the abstraction of the bonds was made known to the Secretary of the Interior, he applied himself diligently to discover with whom they were lodged, that proceedings might be instituted for their recovery. Moses Kelly, Esq., his chief clerk, was dispatched to New-York, and he there caused writs of injunction to be served upon a few parties, in whose possession he had reason to believe some of the bonds to be. But, ascertaining this mode of obtaining the desired information to be both slow and unsatisfactory, Mr. Thompson advised that your Committee should hold some of its sessions in the City of New-York. Being desirous of expediting the investigation, and of avoiding the heavy expense that would be incident to the summoning of a large number of witnesses from that City, your Committee concurred in the propriety of this suggestion, and having asked for, and obtained, leave to sit in such places as they believed the public interest required, they proceeded at considerable inconvenience to New-York.

HOW THE BONDS WERE DISPOSED OF.

From the testimony there procured, it was apparent that the bonds had been disposed of by Mr. Russell and his agent, and that Mr. Russell did not have it in his power to restore any of them. A limited number of them were traced into the possession of certain individuals and corporations, as follows:

Merchants' Benevolent Association, New-York City (witness, Hector Morrison), Missouri's.	$ 1,000
Meigs & Greenleaf, for account of C. W. Purrel & Co., Richmond, Va., (witness, C. A. Meigs,) Missouri's	10,000
Mitchell, Schenectady, New-York, from one to three, State not mentioned, (Meigs witness)	2,000
Sanders, Haydensville, Mass., one to three, State not given (Meigs witness)	2,000
Jas. G. King's Sons, New-York City, (J. G. King witness,) Missouri's	10,000
Clark, Dodge & Co., New-York City, (witness, L. C. Clark)	2,000
Capt. Porter, New-York City, (Mathew Morgan witness)	2,000
Jerome Fitzhugh & Co., New-York City, purchased with knowledge of their character (J. H. Garland, witness)	10,000
W. T. Coleman & Co., New-York City, (Coleman witness	50,000
George Smith, Chicago, (A. Campbell witness)	21,000
Thomas Swann, Baltimore, (Wm. McKim witness)	10 000
R. D. Gaither, Baltimore, (W. Fisher witness)	3,000
B. Atkinson, Baltimore, (W. Fisher witness).	1,000
Townshend Scott, Baltimore, W. Fisher witness)	5,000
Lowndes, Thompson, & Co., Baltimore, (Martin Lewis witness)	5,000
	$134,000

A few other bonds were ascertained to have been purchased by RIGGS & Co, bankers of Washington, for other parties, and by other individuals, which are not included in the above statement.

THE APPEARANCE OF MR. RUSSELL BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

At an early stage of our proceedings, and before the examination of any witnesses, your Committee designated two of their number, the Chairman and Hon. Mr Thomas, to consult with Robert Ould, Esq., United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, in reference to the abstraction of the bonds, and the legal questions connected therewith. *That officer advised that the testimony of both Mr. Bailey and Mr. Russell should be taken.*

RUSSELL'S BUSINESS MAN MAKES HIMSELF SCARCE.

An important witness, Jerome B. Simpson, who would be found in New-York, it was expressed, could not be obtained. He had acted in that City as the confidential business agent of Russell, Majors & Waddell, and knew, it was believed, all the details of their business transactions with the Government, and of the abstractions of the bonds. The most active and diligent search for him proved unavailing. As none of his acquaintances remember to have seen him since about the day following Mr. Russell's arrest, and as no trace of him has yet been discovered, it is evident that he absconded or concealed himself to avoid the responsibility of his acts, and an appearance before the Committee or the Courts.

MR. RUSSELL BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

In view of this circumstance, and of the advice given by the District Attorney, and under the belief that, unless a full statement could be obtained from some one immediately connected with the transaction, no satisfactory report could be made of "the facts in relation to the said fraud" as was required by the resolution of the House, it was determined to afford Mr. Russell an opportunity of appearing before the Committee. Previous to his appearance it had been decided to leave it optional with himself to answer or not, as he might elect. This purpose will plainly appear from the following extract from the record of the proceedings, p. 983:

MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1860.

"Wm. H. Russell appeared.

"THE CHAIRMAN—Mr. Russell, your counsel have no doubt apprized you of your rights. You are under a criminal prosecution, and I deem it my duty to state to you that the Committee do not propose to require of you to answer any questions. If you choose voluntarily to do so, you can; but if you do not prefer to do it, as indicated to you, you can withhold your answer.

"Mr. Russell.—I am anxious to make a full statement in regard to the bonds. I claim to be an honest man, and would prefer to make out a statement of the whole transaction in writing, and have you spread it at length on your record. I ask that as a favor from the Committee. I am under a criminal prosecution, and think it due to me that I should be permitted to make a full statement, although I do not fear the result of the criminal prosecution. If the Committee prefers the statement made verbally, I will make it in that way, but I should like to make it in writing."

Mr. Russell was then sworn, but after a few questions had been proposed, he again expressed a desire to submit a written statement, and leave was accordingly granted. On the 18th of December, he was again before the Committee, and presented a statement, (which will be found among the accompanying papers herewith submitted,) prepared, as he stated before the Committee, by his attorneys, "the night after he asked permission" of the Committee.

Various interrogatories were proposed, which were promptly and freely answered. But when asked, "Did you ever, directly or indirectly, give to any person any consideration, or make to any person any present for services rendered to you connected with your business with the War Department?" Mr. Russell declined to respond before consulting with his counsel.

Upon this suggestion the examination was at once suspended.

On the 23d of December he again appeared, and was reminded of what had been said to him on a previous occasion, and more fully admonished that he was not required to answer any questions. He was also advised that his examination would be waived, if he desired it, in whole or in part, and that, if he so elected, his evidence already given would be expunged. The act of Congress, approved Jan. 24, 1857, entitled "An act more effectually to enforce the attendance of witnesses on the summons of either House of Congress, and to compel them to discover their testimony," was shown to Mr. Russell, and after reading it, he requested further time to advise with his counsel. Before leaving the Committee room, however, he stated, in reply to a question, that he understood the statute, and that it had been explained to him previously to his appearing before the Committee.

On the 25th, Mr. Russell presented to the Committee a paper, prepared, he states, as an answer to the question that had been previously proposed to him, and requested that it should be placed upon the record. He left it with the Committee, and no further questions were proposed. This instrument, though not properly belonging to the record of our proceedings, is transmitted to the House for its inspection as one of the accompanying papers. *On examination, it will be found to be not an answer to the question that had been asked, as introductory to more important ones, but an elaborate effort made by Mr. Russell, with technical adroitness and legal acumen, to avail himself of the act of Congress before referred to, and to interpose it as a shield between himself and the consequences of his deeds.* Nearly all the material statements therein contained are wholly incorrect. It is not true, as he alleges, "that he was not permitted by law to refuse to testify to any fact" within the scope of our inquiries. Neither is it true "that he was *required* to testify." He testified of his own free will, and was not "compelled," as declared by the title of the act, "to discover testimony," nor was he "required," as expressed in the body of the law, to give his evidence. Your committee, therefore, while they are constrained to consider the course adopted by Mr. Russell as a confession of his moral guilt, do not deem it within their province to anticipate or prejudge a question of law which may arise in legal prosecutions.

THE ACCEPTANCES ISSUED BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

When the iniquitous act perpetrated by one of the subordinate officers of the Interior Department in the abstraction of the bonds was made known, it was discovered, at the same time, that acceptances, unauthorized by law, and deceptive and fraudulent in their character, had been issued by the Secretary of War, in favor of Messrs. Russell, Majors & Waddell. As a portion of these are inseparably connected with a history of the bond embezzlement, it is proposed first to inquire into the circumstances attending their issue.

It is stated by Mr. Russell that on the day he made his last application for securities, Mr. Bailey agreed to furnish them on the condition that there should be deposited with him in their place, the acceptances of Gov. Floyd as Secretary of War. Mr. Russell, it would appear, had then on hand seven hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars of acceptances, seventy-two thousand of which were unconditional, and the balance conditional and payable out of the earnings of Russell, Majors and Waddell, for 1861. [Copies of the acceptances will be found embraced in the testimony of Hon. Jacob Thompson.] The amount of the bonds he received on that and previous occasions was eight hundred and seventy, or eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars. There was, therefore, wanting to make up the requisite sum of securities, one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, and we accordingly find that there is an acceptance, bearing date Dec. 13, for that precise amount. When it is remembered that that is the date of the last delivery of bonds, and of the receipt therefor, the inference seems unavoidable that the acceptance was issued to make up an ascertained deficiency, and that it was anticipated that it would go into the possession of Bailey.

There are other facts that should be stated in this connection. Mr. Russell fixes the probable earning of his firm for the year 1862 at from $500,000 to $600,000, while Capt. Van Vliet estimated them at $488,000 for 1860; and Gen. Johnson says in his testimony that for the present year they will be about what they were in 1860, which was $540,000, including a payment made in Washington by Capt. Miller of a little more than $69,000. The conditional acceptances given to Mr. Bailey amount to $798,000, or $248,000 more than the maximum sum that could have been earned by Messrs. Russell, Majors and Waddell during that year, according to the estimates of the Department, based upon the earnings of the previous year. The acceptances for the $798,000 were the only conditional ones issued, and these, together with those for $72,000, issued unconditionally, must be regarded as a loss, as the Government will, doubtless, acknowledge the obligation to replace the bonds belonging to the Indian trust fund; and there is little reason to expect that Russell, Majors and Waddell will make a return of what they have received.

If your Committee could rest here, and could feel justified in expressing the belief that there are no other outstanding liabiliies, and that no further demands would be made upon this or any future Congress, in connection with these extraordinary proceedings, they would deem this an occasion for congratulation to the House. But, unfortunately, there are transactions of similar character, but of a still greater magnitude, that claim your attention.

In 1858 the Secretary of War commenced the issue of acceptances, and, at the same time, wrote to various banks and individuals urging their purchase or discount. One of his letters, and one from Col. Drinkard, Chief Clerk of the War Department, to James T. Soutter, Esq., President of the Bank of the Republic, will be found included in the testimony taken in New-York. Copies of various other letters relating to the same subject, obtained from the War Department, accompany this report. Mr. E. P. James, of New-York City, testified before the Committee, that Mr. Soutter, to whom reference has been already made, said to him upon one occasion that he had a draft for $15,000, and with it a letter from the Secretary of War, stating that he had issued, or was about to issue, acceptances in favor of Russell, Majors and Waddell, but that at no time should he issue those acceptances to exceed one-half of the amount which he knew, of his own knowledge, was actually due to the parties for services already performed. Mr. Soutter, on being called on to produce this communication, says that "he had an impression, and he supposed it was derived from a letter of Mr. Floyd's, that the War Department issued acceptances to the extent only of one-half of the amount that would become due to Russell, Majors, and Waddell on work in process of execution." Although an examination of the letters received by the bank, and his own private letters, failed to bring to light such a communication as he had expected to find, Mr. Soutter does not change his opinion, but concludes that it was derived from the statements of some persons whose names he cannot now recall. These letters and representations are important as showing the means adopted by the Secretary of War to get the paper he issued into circulation.

MORE THAN $6,800,000 OF ACCEPTANCES ISSUED.

In relation to the acceptances issued unconditionally by the late Secretary of War, your committee deem it their duty to State all the facts they have been able to discover, as fully as possible. They amount in the aggregate, to the enormous sum of $6,170,395. Add thereto the conditional acceptances which have already been thrown back upon the Government through the agency of Mr. Bailey, and the sum total is $6,977,305. This estimate is based upon data furnished by the War Department. It appears therefrom that acceptances to the amount of $840,000 were returned to the Department for cancelation. Mr. Russell, however, claims to have returned only $200,000, or $250,000. He further states that the acceptances which he did return were those which had matured in his own pocket and could not, therefore, be negotiated. But this assertion is positively contradicted by the indorsements on the returned acceptances, and by the testimony of Mr. Irvin, a clerk in the War Department.

From the careless and irresponsible manner in which business was transacted by that gentleman and the late Secretary of War, and from the fact that it was the habit of Gov. FLOYD to issue acceptances at the Department or at his house, or at whatever place he happened to be, it is a matter of great uncertainty whether or not the $840,000 should be deducted from the sum heretofore stated. The probability is, that when the acceptances were returned to Gov. FLOYD by Mr. Russell, he accepted others at the same time for the same amount, of which there was no registry made. It is deemed safest to proceed upon the supposition that the acceptances made in the place of those returned were registered. Upon this hypothesis, the $840,000 must be deducted from the $6.179,395 of unconditional acceptances made and registered in the War Department. This would leave of them, so far as is shown by the records of that Department, $5,339,395 still in circulation; and to this amount, the $798,000 of conditional acceptances received by Mr. Bailey in lieu of the bonds, and the aggregate is $6,137,395. Here, then, confining the statement to the records of the War Department, is a deficit of $6,137,395 *to fall upon the holders of these acceptances, or to be assumed in some way by the Government.*

WHAT WAS DONE WITH THE ACCEPTANCES.

The evidence shows that the acceptances have been sold in various parts of the United States wherever a bank or private individual could be induced to purchase. Inasmuch, however, as the amount of those that have been traced dirsctly into the hands of present holders constituted but a small fraction of the sum still unaccounted for, and as owners are daily filing additional claims at the War Department, it is deemed unnecessary to give a detailed statement of the discovered acceptances, or to make other mention of them than to refer to the papers relating thereto presented by the War Department, and to the general evidence.

It is proper, however, to remark in this connection, that while your Committee do not deem it necessary to give said details, the data in the War Department fixes the *minimum* amount of outstanding acceptances known to that Department at $1,445,000.

FURTHER LIGHT ON GOV. FLOYD'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Richard B. Irvin, the faithful and intelligent Clerk to whom reference has been made elsewhere in this report, says in his evidence: "There may, of course, be other outstanding acceptances, of the whereabouts of which the Department has no knowledge." There will also be found embraced in his evidence, given upon being recalled before the Committee on the 6th inst., a letter addressed by R. A. Barnes, Esq., President of the Bank of the State of Missouri, under date of January 24, 1861, to the Hon. Joseph Holt, Secretary of War, which is of interest, and will throw light upon the conduct of Gov. Floyd's proceedings and assurances in regard to the acceptances. Mr. Irvin still further testified to the receipt of other letters by the War Department since the papers furnished to the Committee by that Department were transmitted, of a character similar to Mr. Barnes'. This branch of the inquiry is evidently prolific, and could be pursued to a great length, if necessity required or time would permit.

MR. RUSSELL'S ESTIMATE.

To avoid all appearance of unfairness, your Committee consider it proper to give Mr. Russell's estimate of the amount of acceptances issued, as set forth in the following extract from his testimony:

Question.—State as nearly as you can, of your own knowledge and recollection, the amount of acceptances of Gov. Floyd shown by that [his] account to you?

Answer.—I have got but an idea about it. It was very large. I cannot tell how large. I believe it exceeds $3,000,000.

Q.—Does it not exceed $4,000,000? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Does it not exceed $5,000,000? A.—I judge not; it is all impression on my part.

Q.—Can you state that you have not received his acceptances to an amount exceeding $6,000,000? A.—I don't think I have.

Q.—How much less than $6,000,000 can you say was the amount? A.—I will not fix the amount. I know it was very large. I know it was millions.

Q.—Will you fix any amount short of $6,000,000 which you can say covers it? A.—I do not think it exceeds $4,000,000.

Q.—Can you state to the Committee within a half-million of dollars the amount of the acceptances of Gov. Floyd which you have paid? A.—No, Sir, I cannot. We have certainly paid upwards of $3,000,000, and probably $3,500,000, and canceled, or retired them.

Q.—Does $3,500,000 cover the amount? A.—I cannot say positively.

Q.—Can you name a sum which you can be positive does cover the amount? A.—I am sure we have paid $2,000,000.

Q.—Are you sure you have paid and canceled $3,000,000? A.—Well, I am pretty confident in my mind that we have.

Q.—Can you state any amount larger than that, which you are confident in your own mind was paid and cancelled? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not pay and cancel Gov. Floyd's acceptances to an amount larger at the outside than $3,500,000? A.—I think $3,500,000 will cover the sum. I am very confident in my own mind that it will.

Mr. Russell then stated that, besides the acceptances he had used, and those still remaining in his possession, (the latter somewhat less than two millions in amount,) Gov. Floyd gave him others which he returned, unused, to the War Department. If evidence should be given to these explanations, the amount of acceptances still outstanding is very large. But Mr. Russell's statements are so rambling, vague, and unsatisfactory, and he shows such utter ignorance of the details of his business, and such incapacity, or unwillingness to make an exhibit of his affairs, that your Committee have considered it much safer to base their conclusions upon the records furnished by the War Department. These records are of a character too peculiar to be passed without comment.

PECULIAR RECORDS IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

By reference to the testimony of Mr. Irvin, a clerk in the War Department, it will be seen that he kept a registry of the acceptances on loose pieces of paper, only as they were reported to him from time to time, and no other was made. He states, too, that there was no registration of the $798,000 of conditional acceptances which fell into Mr. Bailey's hands; and that immediately after the discovery of the abstraction of the bonds Gov. Floyd went to his office and directed him (Mr. Irvin) to enter an order of cancellation of those acceptances, which he did upon a slip of paper, as he had entered the dates and amounts of others that had been issued. The acceptances being in the hands of the Hon. Jacob Thompson, having been placed there by Mr. Bailey in lieu of the abstracted bonds, an order of cancellation, at such a time, was simply an order against the Government. Had the acceptances been held by other parties, the order would have been equally futile; for, if legally issued, it could not invalidate them.

PAYMENTS TO RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL.

It also appears from the records of the War Department that while these acceptances were being issued to the amount of millions of dollars, Russell, Majors & Waddell were regularly receiving their pay for the services performed under their contract, in money, from the Government. The aggregate amount of the payments made to them, in cash, during the years 1858, 1859 and 1860, is $4,842,064 41, and a large portion of this sum was paid by the proper officer at Leavenworth City, Kansas. Gov. Floyd admitted in his evidence that every acceptance which he made "ran against unearned money," and was designed to give them (the contractors) "the credit of their contract." Yet there has not been discovered the slightest indication that he made any inquiry about the payments, or concerned himself to see that they were, when made, applied to the acceptances.

Reference to the testimony of Gen. Johnson, of the Army, and of Hon. Mr. Atkinson, the Third Auditor of the Treasury, and to a detailed statement of the payments which presented to the Committee the amounts of the earnings and payments, will more fully appear. It would, perhaps, be sufficient to say upon this point, that Mr. Russell acknowledges that there is now but a small sum due his firm for current earnings. But it was considered desirable to remove all uncertainty from this question, and to ascertain positively whether Russell, Majors & Waddell had ever presented any claim to the War Department for extra services, and whether any claim for such services had ever been paid by that Department, and correspondence was accordingly had with the present Secretary of War, Hon. Joseph Holt, who referred the letter of the Committee to Gen. J. E. Johnson, Quartermaster-General, and Col. J. P. Taylor, Acting Commissary of General Subsistence.

It will be seen, from their replies, that no such claim has ever been made or allowed. Gen. Johnson, however, states that there is an account amounting to $27,390 49 still suspended, which the late Secretary of War directed to be reduced by a "disallowance" of $9,125 62. He also states the sum due them on the 4th of January last, upon current earnings, to be $27,750 49, from which must be deducted $15,000 for a duplicate payment. This amount was ascertained by telegraphing to Leavenworth, (at which place the accounts of Russell, Majors and Waddell are kept,) and, although it may not include other earnings in New-Mexico, it cannot be largely increased. The facts, therefore, are, that Russell, Majors & Waddell not only absorbed all the sums earned by them under their contracts, and sold all the bonds they received from Mr. Bailey, but also raised very large sums of money upon the acceptances issued by the Secretary of War.

COMMENTS ON GOV. FLOYD'S LETTER.

The information thus plainly presented seems to demand that some mention should be made of the communication of the late Secretary of War, Hon. John B. Floyd, addressed to the House, and by the House referred to your Committee. In his letter occurs this passage: "Within the four years since I have presided over this Department, not a dollar, I believe, has been lost to the Government by embezzlement or theft, and within that time sixty millions of dollars have been disbursed. No system of administration, no line of policy, I think, could reach better results. No system of accountability could be more perfect." If by the best "results" are undersood to be the depletion of the public treasury and the debasement of public virtue, the approval of the vicious and the reprobation of the good; if by "the most perfect system of accountability" is meant a method of transacting business that promises rewards to negligence, and affords the most valuable facilities and incentives to fraud, then, indeed, may the late Secretary have reason to speak with confident self-praises of his "system of administration" and "line of policy."

Whether or not his assertion that there has been no "embezzlement" or "theft" in his Department, that will soon be decided in the Courts. The recklessness of his official conduct, his inattention, and the ignorance of the details of his affairs, have been already shown, and will stand out in still greater distinctness on examination of the contradictions and obscurities of his testimony. Your Committee will, therefore, leave judgment to be pronounced by the House, and by the country, but will present, as a valuable aid in coming to a correct conclusion, a brief abstract of the testimony of the Hon. J. P. Benjamin, United States Senator from Louisiana.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY OF SENATOR BENJAMIN—BUCHANAN NOTIFIED OF GOV. FLOYD'S SYSTEM OF ISSUING ACCEPTANCES.

Mr. Benjamin, who promptly appeared at the request of the Committee, and testified with commendable and courteous frankness, states, that during the first session of the present Congress, some twelve or eighteen months ago, he was written to by the attorney of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New-York, and his opinion requested as to the legality of acceptances issued by Gov. Floyd to Russell, Majors & Waddell. It was mentioned in that letter that these "drafts," as they were then called, were offered for negotiation with the assurance that they were issued with the approbation of the President and Attorney-General. Mr. Benjamin visited the President, and submitted the inquiry to him. The President replied that he knew nothing about the matter, that they had been issued without any knowledge of his, that he did not know by virtue of what law they were issued, but that he (Mr. Benjamin) might rely, if Gov. Floyd had issued them, he had issued them properly, and that he had better apply to him (Gov. Floyd) to ascertain by virtue of what law he was acting.

INTERVIEW WITH GOV. FLOYD.

In pursuance of this suggestion, Mr. Benjamin called on Gov. Floyd, and was informed by him that the matter had not been submitted to the Attorney-General, as was stated; that the drafts were issued in pursuance of a long-established custom of the office; that he was not aware of any law actually authorizing their issue; that he would inquire into it; that the acceptances were issued to Russell, Majors & Waddell only after he had ascertained that the trains for transportation which they had contracted to send from St. Louis to Utah had actually started on their way; that the payments were to be made under the contract in instalments as the trains arrived at different points; and that, having received intelligence of the actual departure of the trains, he had accepted, in advance of their arrival at the intermediate point, having a certainty that they would arrive.

"I suggested to him," says Mr. Benjamin, "that I thought he was acting imprudently; that if any accident should happen to these trains by attacks by Indians, or any other cause, and they should fail to arrive, it would be impossible for him to pay the acceptances upon intelligence of that fact, and that that would give good reason for complaints and investigations which would be injurious to him, and I urged him to discontinue the practice. Two days afterward I received a note from him informing me that he was obliged for the frank statement I had made to him, *and that upon reflection he had determined he would accept no more.*"

GOV. FLOYD CONTINUES HIS OLD HABIT.

It has been shown that, contrary to the assertion of Gov. Floyd, *no practice of issuing acceptances had ever prevailed in the War Department previous to its introduction by himself;* that he issued these acceptances indiscriminately, and without reference to instalments, or the arrival or departure of trains, and without regard to money which was due. One would naturally expect to find that Gov. Floyd, having been admonished by one whose position and legal learning gave authority to his advice, having confessed the illegality of his proceedings, and expressed a determination to make no further acceptances, would have proceeded thereafter with great caution and circumspection, even if he did not entirely discontinue his previous policy. It appears, however, that, supposing the note to Mr. Benjamin, before referred to, to have been written a year ago, there have been issued by Gov. Floyd since that time, acceptances to the amount of $2,163 000, viz: In April, $40,000; in May, $250 000; June, $350,000; July, $95,000; August, $235.000; September, $125,000; October, $270.000. To this amount must be added the $798,000 of unconditional acceptances. of which there is no registry, and the grand total is as above stated.

Having had his error and its consequences distinctly pointed out—having expressed his intention to refrain, in future, from the commission of similar acts, he still persists in his former course, and actually issued an acceptance for $135,000, at a date so late as the 13th of December, 1860. Whether this manifest contempt of counsel, disobedience of law, and violation of a solemn promise, can be reconciled with purity of private motives, and faithfulness to public trusts, is for the House to determine. It is the opinion of your Committee that they cannot.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NEW LEGISLATION.

Your Committee have now reported, so far as ascertained, all the material facts connected with the abstraction of bonds from the Interior Department, and with a series of transactions unprecedented in their character, and remarkable for alternate exhibitions of fraud and folly

As one of the results of the examination they have made, they submit a bill to provide for the more certain and effectual punishment of crimes, such as those that have been brought to their notice, and also amendatory of the second section of the act of Congress, approved Jan. 24, 1857, entitled, "An act more effectually to enforce the attendance of witnesses on the summons of either House of Congress, and to compel them to disclose testimony."

They also beg leave to suggest that the fluctuations of the stock market, and the delay and uncertainty in the collection of the interest on the bonds, seem to demand some further legislation in regard to the Indian Trust Fund, as a measure of obvious justice and humanity to the Indians.

All of which is respectfully submitted, on behalf of the Committee. I. N. MORRIS, Chairman.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SEIZURE OF NEW-YORK VESSELS IN SAVANNAH.

The Savannah *Republican* publishes the appended letter from Gov. BROWN, in accordance with which the seizure of the New-York vessels was made:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MILLEDGEVILLE, Feb. 5, 1861.

Col. H. R. Jackson, A. D. C.:

SIR: I have demanded of the Governor of New-York the prompt delivery to my agent, for D. C. HODGKINS & SONS, citizens of this State, of their guns, seized by the Police of New-York on board the *Monticello*, and deposited in the arsenal of that State. The demand has been delivered to him; he has had a reasonable time and has made no reply. I am determined to protect the persons and property of the citizens of this State against all such lawless violence at all hazards. In doing so I will, if necessary, meet force by force. I feel it my duty in this case to order reprisal. You will, therefore, direct Col. LAWTON to order out sufficient military force, and seize and hold, subject to my order, every ship now in the harbor at Savannah belonging to citizens of the State of New-York.

When the property of which our citizens have been robbed is returned to them, the ships will be delivered to the citizens of New-York who own them.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Small detachments from the Phenix Riflemen were placed upon each of the vessels, but strict orders were given that neither the crews nor cargoes should be interfered with, and that the vessels should be allowed to load and unload without hindrance.

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

The Mobile (Ala) papers of Feb. 5, notice the arrival in that city, from Pensacola, of the First Battalion of Mississippi Volunteers, and the *Advertiser* states, on the authority of BEN LANE POSEY, that the soldiers return because they were convinced that there would be no attack on Fort Pickens for some weeks. In a letter, dated at Pensacola on Feb. 2, the same gentleman states that Capt. BARRON, U S. N., had arrived at that place, bringing instructions to the naval force now concentrating there, not to enter the harbor or reinforce Fort Pickens until the receipt of further orders. The fleet, however, is to keep off the coast, ready for service if occasion requires. Lieut. SLEMMER maintains amicable relations with the besieging force, sending his boat daily to the Navy-yard to receive his mail and get his supply of fresh provisions, and recently he dined with Capt. BRIGHT, of Pensacola, and visited Col. LOMAX. The only reason why Lieut. SLEMMER was treated so indulgently, seems to have been because he had the power to cut off supplies for the State forces if he had provocation to do so. Letters to the Mobile papers, dated Jan. 29, let a little light upon the nature of the truce to which the telegraph has already alluded. Major CHASE, who was in command of the forces, had become very unpopular in consequence of his "do nothing policy," and as early as Jan. 15 the Conecut (Ala.) Company left for home. This example of insubordination was soon imitated by the Hayneville Guard, Capt. REA'S Mississippians, Capt. DUCHE's Company, and that under the command of Capt O'HARA. Some of these volunteers were so impatient to reach home that, in the lack of any means of conveyance, they started for Hayneville on foot. Homesickness was the chief cause of this stampede. On Jan. 16 and 17, and after the State forces had reached Pensacola, Lieut. SLEMMER sent a boat to Fort McRae and destroyed 40,000 pounds of powder in store there. He also carried over to Fort Pickens all the shell and shot which he could remove. The ardor of the State troops had been greatly dampened by the discovery that the one hundred and ten men in the fort were numerous enough to manage the guns, and that the howitzers on the angle could be fired at the rate of ten shots per minute.

The Pensacola *Observer* of Jan. 28, notices the arrival there of Senator MALLORY, and states that he announced that the passive or non-resistance policy pursued by Major CHASE has been cordially and fully approved by Davis, Slidell, Toombs, Clay, Benjamin, Hunter, and many other leading Southern men in Washington, whose fidelity to the interests of the South cannot be questioned. These men urge that under no possible state of affairs, not involving the honor of the South, should difficulties be produced here that, even by the remotest possibility, might lead to bloodshed, which in the present excited state of the public mind would inevitably result in civil war. That a collision must not take place in advance of the formation of a Provisional Government at Montgomery, on the 4th instant, which Provisional Government, being recognized as a Government *de facto* by the Northern Government, will be able to arrive at a peaceable solution of the present difficulties by negotiation, and a consequent transfer of the military fortifications within the limits of the Southern Republic.

THE SECESSION OF ALABAMA.

Thirty-three members of the Alabama Convention have issued an address explaining their reasons for refusing to sign the ordinance of secession. While they repudiate all fears of incurring the consequences which the other delegates have incurred, they state that they based their action on the rejection by the Convention of the proposition to submit the ordinance to a vote of the people, and the refusal by that body to adopt any measures looking towards coöperation or consultation with other States. "Other men and other times" will render a correct verdict on their course.

HOW COL. HAYNE FELT ABOUT IT.

Col. HAYNE announced to Gov. PICKENS the result of his mission to Washington in the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The President's reply through HOLT, is not only a flat refusal, but is insulting in its tone.

My mission would shame me and disgrace the State if Sumter is held one moment longer than necessity compels submission on your part.

FRANCE AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian* publishes the annexed extract from a letter written to Prof. DUBOS, of the Barhamville Collegiate Institution, by a gentleman well informed regarding the purposes of the French Emperor:

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 14.

The news of the secession of South Carolina struck every one here with surprise, and I may say it was at first received with somewhat of a disdainful sentiment. But a reaction has taken place since in the public mind, in consequence of the explanation given by Mr. GAILLARDET, the former editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, of New-York, and of your correspondence, that was published and commented upon by several newspapers. We do not see why South Carolina should not have the right to secede from the Union, as well as several States of Italy have done with their Government. You may be sure that the policy of the Emperor is not only to sympathize with oppressed nations, but also to prevent intervention against them, and that he will recognize your Government as soon as it is regularly organized and constituted.

THE REVENUE-CUTTER M'CLELLAND.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Feb. 1 glories over the seizure of the U. S. Revenue-cutter *McClelland*. It describes her with much gusto, rehearsing her excellent qualities very much as a horse thief would go over the "points" of an animal which he had stolen. She measures 145 tons, carries two twelve-pounders, and might carry double this quantity of metal as well as not. Capt. BRESHWOOD resides, it seems, at Southwest Pass, whence the vessel was brought on Jan. 10, with the express design of having her within reach of the State authorities. He is sustained in his course by his subordinate officers, all of whom have sent their resignations to Washington. Immediately upon the cutter coming to anchor opposite the city, Mr. W. JONES, the special agent from Washington, boarded her, and delivered to Capt. BRESHWOOD the orders of Secretary DIX. How they were treated the telegraph has already announced.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MAJOR ANDERSON.

The appended letter, from Major ANDERSON, was read to the House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania Legislature, on Feb. 9:

FORT SUMTER, S. C., Monday, Feb. 4, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of Jan. 20, inclosing me a copy of the resolution passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, approving of my "act in withdrawing from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter."

An indorsement of such a character, from so distinguished a source as the State of Pennsylvania, a State ever distinguished for attachment to our Union, fills me with the deepest gratitude, and will ever be treasured as one of the highest honors that could be conferred upon me.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ROBERT ANDERSON, Major U. S. A.

To E. H. RAUCH, Clerk of the House of Representatives, Harrisburgh, Penn.

LETTER FROM SENATOR KING.

The Oswego *Times* publishes the following letter, which was addressed to a gentleman of that city:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1860.

Yours of Jan. 28 is received, and read with a great deal of pleasure. For I am glad to receive a letter from you, and I am warmed by the clear fire of resolute patriotism that blazes in your words. The traitors have made, and will make, a good deal of trouble, but they cannot destroy our glorious free Government. The flag of the Union and the Union itself will live long after this miserable treason and all who are engaged in it will be buried in infamy. The President still listens to traitors, though he does not openly aid them; but the days of his rule are numbered—they are brief, and fast wearing away. We cannot know the exact extent or strength of the treason till the Government wakes up to the defence of its authority and the law. And the country should be prepared, as I have no doubt it is, for any emergency that may come. With kind remembrance, yours truly,
PRESTON KING.

MR. LINCOLN AND NEW-JERSEY.

The following is the note by which Mr. LINCOLN signified his acceptance of the invitation of the New-Jersey Legislature to visit Trenton:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6, 1861.

SIR: Your letter of the 1st inst, inviting me, in compliance with the request of the Legislature of New-Jersey, to visit your State Capitol, while on my journey to Washington, has been duly received. I accept the invitation with much gratitude to you and them, for the kindness and honor thus offered.

Your obedient servant,
A. LINCOLN.

To His Excellency, CHARLES S. OLDEN.

P. S.—Please arrange no ceremonies which will waste time.

SOMETHING IS IN THE WIND.

Gov. PICKENS, under date of Feb. 9, issues a proclamation establishing martial law in and over Sullivan's Island and the waters and marshes adjacent. No liquor is to be sold at Moultrieville without the written permit of Gen. DUNOVANT; no one is allowed to leave Moultrieville or to communicate with any of the posts established there; no person or persons living at Moultrieville is to be in the streets between the hours of tattoo and revielle, and no boat or vessel except those in charge of the Quartermaster's Department is to be allowed to visit Moultrieville without a written permit.

FALSEHOOD FOILED.

The precipitators in Tennessee attempted to use the Peace Conference in Washington to promote their own ends, as the following dispatch, which appears in the most prominent type possible in the Nashville *Union* will show:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1861.

To J. O. GRIFFITH: Conference done nothing yet. Not likely to agree upon anything favorable. No hope of adjustment. JAMES H. THOMAS.

FRANKING AND SECESSION—HON. J. D. ASHMORE AND HIS FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Hon. J. D. ASHMORE, of South Carolina, replies to the answer of Hon. HORATIO KING, Postmaster-General, to inquiries regarding his right to continue the exercise of the franking privilege. He asserts that South Carolina has resumed her sovereignty, and that he thought the limitation which she made by ordinance regarding postal communication, would leave him free to exercise the privilege of franking documents without acknowledging any fealty to the Federal Government. No consideration, he says, would induce him to exercise any privilege, however great or small, that would imply a doubt of his undivided allegiance to South Carolino. He evidently feels mortified at the publicity which was given to his first letter, as well as at the manner in which it was handled by the Postmaster-General.

THE EX-SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The correspondence between Messrs. KELLY, A. B. GREENWOOD, and other clerks in the Department of the Interior, and Hon. JACOB THOMPSON, late Secretary of the Interior, is published. Under date of Feb. 4, the clerks in question addressed Mr. THOMPSON a highly laudatory letter, and the latter replied in the same eulogistic strain, calling attention to the fact that since he had been at the head of the Department, two of its bureau officers had been made Cabinet Ministers, a third had been tendered a seat, and a fourth had been appointed Governor of a distant territory. Only in one memorable instance had Mr. THOMPSON been deceived in the character of his employes. In conclusion he says: "I leave you to link my fortune with that of my State. She claims of me at this time an undivided allegiance, and at any sacrifice she shall have it."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Preferred—Nos. 13, 14, 15 16. Enumerated, Nos. 220, 33, 37, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 439, 79, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 529, 533, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 29, 152, 162, 166, 167, 169, 170, 171, 173, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 91, 391, 1179, 1181, 1185, 1191, 1205, 1213, 1217, 1229, 1231, 327, 1017, 1043, 1163, 1233, 1001, 163, 423, 1209. *Part II.*—Nos. 142, 686, 268, 792, 862, 826, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 930, 932.

COMMON PLEAS —*Part I.*—Nos. 402, 404, 405, 406, 408, 409, 410, 412, 413, 415, 416, 1557, 417, 144, 51. *Part II.*—Nos. 1899½, 393, 394, 395, 396, 398, 400, 401, 105, 168, 174, 175, 239, 245, 354.

Continuation of the Trial of Lane for Murder.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Smalley.

The trial of Edmund P. Lane, mate of the bark *Anna*, for the murder of one of the crew, was continued yesterday.

The colored man, John Thomas, who testified on the trial of Hires, the second mate of the *Anna*, was examined in this case also. His testimony corroborated that of Roseman, the cook, going to show a very aggravated case of beating the seaman, Light, with a belaying pin.

Judge BEEBE then opened the case for the defence at some length, telling the jury that he expected to satisfy them that this was a very gross case of a conspiracy, on the part of Roseman and Thomas, to swear away the lives of these mates; that they should show positively, among other things, that it was impossible for any man to have seen from the galley door to the wheel, as Roseman alleged he had seen; and that they should also prove that Light fell from the poop, and that Roseman had stated that this was the cause of his death, and that he had never seen Lane strike any blow but once on board, and that Lane had been nursed by this Light during sickness. and they should also prove that Lane was of an excellent character for kindness and had always been.

The defence then called as a witness,

Edgar M. Tuttle, who testified that he was the master of the *Anna*, in which he arrived at Boston in January last, and after staying there about eight days he came on here of his own accord, and had been here till now; had been arrested while here on a charge connected with these transactions. Witness testified to the correctness of a model of the *Anna's* deck produced; he stated that the poop deck was 7½ feet high above the main deck; it had on a skylight 2½ feet above the deck; the deck was 9 inches lower aft, and the cockpit, where the man at the wheel stood, was 2½ feet below the level of the poop-deck; the house in which the galley was is 6 feet 2 inches high from the main deck; the steps from the main deck to the poop-deck had been washed away on this voyage, about the 21st of November; a man in the galley door could not see a man at the wheel at all; Roseman could not see Light when he was at the wheel at all; Light was not as tall as Roseman; (Roseman is about 5 feet 7 inches tall;) Light had chills and fever on board, and had very sore feet and legs; on Dec. 25 (the day of the alleged beating) Lane was quite ill with chills and fever, but was on deck from eight to twelve o'clock; it was blowing a gale of wind; the vessel was under close-reefed maintopsail: don't think Light was on deck on the 25th at all; I was in the cockpit and on the poop from 8 to 12 that day, attending to the steering of the ship; she was scudding at the time, and it required greater care than usual to steer her; no man was struck at the wheel that day; Lane was on deck part of the day, attending to the working of the ship; I did not hear any story of any one being beaten on Christmas-day till we had been in port nearly a week; there was no blood around the wheel on the 25th or 26th of December; I saw Light fall on the main deck on the 26th or 27th; I stood near the cockpit when he fell; he was not very strong, and a heavy roll of the ship would have thrown him overboard if it had not been for the steward; he fell on his face and bruised it; he lay there when I got there; there was some water there, or it would have hurt him worse; Light had very bad sores on his legs, which I supposed were scurvy.

Being shown the cap testified to by Roseman, he said this belonged to David Peggins; the mate gave it him; it was made out of an old gaff topsail; Light had a blue cap, and had it when he died; I saw this cap bloody when Peggins had it on; I heard Peggin's head was cut by the steward, and I dressed the wound; don't think the belaying pin shown was ever on board the *Anna*; it looks too large, and too new; the steward and Thomas came to me in the cabin about Friday after we arrived, and wanted to be paid off; I told them I could not pay them off, that the voyage was not ended: they said they would be discharged any way by some means or other; I told the steward I would give him $10; after the complaint was made the Consul forbid me from giving them any money; the mates were in custody under the charge in England about a week; they were then discharged, and were aboard for a week or so, and then were taken to Southampton; no charge of any kind was made against me; the voyage from Laguna to England lasted about ninety days; should have made it in forty-five if I had not lost my men and sails; when we arrived we had about six feet of water in the hold; I have known Lane about fifteen years; his disposition was good; he was too easy a man for mate: there was nothing to prevent the mates leaving the vessel in England.

Cross-examined—I never said to Roseman that Light was being beaten for not steering well; I never knew of his being beaten; he was as good a man as we had except Thomas; I thought about as much of him as any man; I will say those men were kindly treated, and will swear so till I die; Gordon, Hires and Lane treated the man well, except once Hires was striking a man at the pump and I stopped it; I tried in Boston to see if a man could see from the galley-door to the wheel, and found he could not; I caught Light stealing five to eight days before his death, and ordered him whipped; I read the funeral service over Light; Light was whipped with rattlin stuff two or three times.

Jeremiah Darling testified that he built the *Anna*. He gave measurements of her, and testified to a diagram of her produced on the trial. He said that a man, standing on the sill of the galley door, could not see a man at the wheel, because the forward part of the poop was so high that the line of vision would strike four feet above the head of a man six feet high standing at the wheel. He had not tried this on the *Anna*, but had tried it on board the bark *D. Jex*, which he also built, and which had a lower poop than the *Anna* had.

Dr. Ritter testified to the symptoms of scurvy.

Oliver Strickland testified that he had been one voyage on the *Anna* in 1858, and that when he was on board a man would have to step up one or two steps from the main deck to see a man at the wheel.

Lester Darling knew the *Anna* also, and did not think it possible for a man to see from the galley to the wheel; he said it would be very dangerous for a man to let go the wheel as Roseman had testified that Light would do to protect his head from the belaying pin; the wheel would be apt to injure the man and the vessel might broach to.

Gordon Hires identified the cap as belonging to David Peggins, and said that Light had only a blue cap, and had no shoes to his feet all the voyage. He also said that no man could see from the galley door to the wheel; that he had always had to jump on a spar to see the man at the wheel from the main-deck.

Hires was the second mate, and was convicted of manslaughter, in killing one of the crew, a few days since. The case is still on.

Conveyances for County Officials—Common Council Carriage-hire.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Edward Smith vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This action was brought to recover the sum of $491 56, for carriage-hire incurred by the Common Council, mostly during the year 1856.

The case has been once or twice stated in the TIMES. Upon the trial, which was over a year ago, the Court non-suited the plaintiff upon the ground that the members of the Common Council were not authorized to make contracts for such supplies. The Corporation was held to be in no way responsible for such liabilities.

From the judgment the plaintiff appealed to this branch of the Court, where the case has remained pending for a long time. The following opinion is now rendered:

DALY, F. J.—The claim in this action, was for the hire of carriages furnished to members of the Common Council, in the years 1855, 1856 and 1857. The carriages were used by the members while engaged in discharging the duties of Committees, upon which they were appointed, except in two instances, when they were used to transport members, disabled by gout and rheumatism, to and from the sittings of their respective Boards. In June, 1856, a resolution was adopted by the Mayor and Common Council, directing the Comptroller to pay such bills as should be thereafter incurred for carriage hire, by members of the Common Council, when necessary for the furtherance of the business of the Corporation, provided each bill should contain the name of the party, and that no one should exceed one hundred dollars per annum; and a resolution was also adopted on the 26th of December, 1856, directing the Comptroller to pay all bills incurred in the years 1856 and 1857, for the hire of carriages used by the members in the discharge of official duties, provided the bills do not exceed in the aggregate, one hundred dollars per year for each member.

I think the plaintiff was entitled to recover, at least for the carriages supplied in the years 1856 and 1857. No resolution appears to have been adopted in respect to the year 1855. In the preceding year, that is, on the 22d of April, 1854, the Comptroller was directed to pay all necessary bills incurred by members of Committees of either Board for carriage hire while on official business; but this did not by its terms embrace bills that might thereafter be incurred. A resolution was adopted in 1842, that no charge for carriage hire should thereafter be allowed, unless incurred by a member or a Committee in the performance of official duty; but this could scarcely be construed as a general authority thereafter to members to employ carriages, while so engaged, without the direction or ratification and approval of the Common Council. That it has not been so regarded by the Common Council appears by the specific authority conferred by resolution upon the Comptroller to pay such bills as had been or might be incurred in the years 1854, 1856 and 1857. No member or Committee of the Common Council can make any contractor enter into any obligation binding the Corporation, unless the authority to do so has been distinctly conferred, or the act is subsequently ratified by an ordinance, act or resolution adopted in the manner prescribed by law. (Amended Charter of 1830, § 13; of 1849, §§ 1, 4, 6, 9; of 1857, § 11.) And as the Common Council had conferred no authority upon its members to engage carriages during the year 1855, or ratified their act in so doing, it follows that the plaintiff could not recover for the hire of carriages furnished to members during that period.

For the carriages supplied, however, during the years 1856 and 1857, the plaintiff was entitled to recover. It was held by the Court of Appeals in Peterson vs. The Mayor, &c., 17 N. Y. R. 449 reversing the judgment of this Court, (4 E. D. Smith, 413.) that the Common Council could enter into any contract or obligation within the scope of its legislative authority, unless the subject matter of such contract was exclusively within the jurisdiction of one of the Executive Departments; and that where a member of a Committee of the Common Council employed an architect to draw plans for the erection of a public market, which market was directed by a resolution of the Common Council to be built in conformity with such plan, the adoption of such a resolution was a recognition and approval of the act of the Committee, and equivalent to an engagement on the part of the Corporation to pay the architect for his services. This decision was made under, and was a judicial construction given by the Court of Appeals to the 9th and 23d sections of the Amended Charter of 1849, (Laws of 1849, p. 278,) declaring that the executive power of the Corporation should be vested in the Mayor and the Heads of Departments, and that neither the Common Council, nor any member of committee thereof, should perform any executive business whatever, except such as should be specially imposed on them by the laws of the State; and that all contracts to be made or let by the authority of the Common Council for work to be done or supplies to be furnished should be made by the appropriate Heads of Departments, under such regulations as should be established by ordinances of the Common Council. The Court held that this limitation upon the power of the Common Council to make contracts applied only to those relating to matters exclusively committed to the Executive Departments, and that the employment of the architect by a member of the committee of the Common Council was not an executive act, which was defined by the Court to be an act done in the execution of an existing law.

In conformity, then, with this decision, it is very clear that the employment of coaches by members of the Common Council, while engaged in matters appertaining to their legislative duties, is neither embraced within the business of any one of the Departments, nor an exclusive act; nor do I think that we can say judicially that it is not within the legislative powers of the Common Council to authorize contracts of this nature. These powers are very extensive. (Charter of 1686, § 7; Charter of 1730, § 14; Kent's Notes, note 23.) "These broad and latitudinary powers," says Chancellor Kent in the note above quoted, "were given to be exercised with sound discretion, and with a liberal spirit commensurate with the growing wants and prosperity of a great commercial metropolis, and the Courts construe powers liberally for such purposes." No Court, therefore, would be justified in saying that a resolution of the Common Council authorizing its members to use coaches when necessary in their official duties, and directing the expense, when incurred, to be paid as a public charge, was not within their power to enact. The City is widely extended, and it appeared from the evidence that the Aldermen and Councilmen, who used carriages, had to travel about in performance of Committee business in different parts of the City, in some cases going as far as Harlem, to visit sewers and to examine the necessity of applications for sewers before reporting to the Common Council. It can readily be conceived that exigencies might arise requiring not only personal inspection on the part of Committees, but great promptness and dispatch in obtaining and communicating information either to facilitate the deliberations of Committees, or for the legislative action of the Common Council; and the propriety or necessity of employing coaches under such circumstances, is a matter which must be left to the discretion of the Common Council, the remedy against its abuse being, as Chancellor Kent has remarked, (note 23,) public opinion, the elective franchise, and the enactment by the Legislature, as has been frequently done, of laws limiting or restraining the general powers conferred by the Charters.

The thirty-eighth section of the amended Charter, passed May 1, 1857, contains a clause which was not in the amended Charter of 1849, and has not, therefore, received a judicial construction by the decision of the Court of Appeals, in Peterson vs. The Mayor, &c. After the provision in the twenty-third section of the amended Charter of 1849, upon which the Court of Appeals passed, and which is reenacted, the thirty-eighth section, above referred to, further declares that "whenever any work is necessary to be done to complete or perfect a particular job, or any supply is needful for any particular purpose, which work or job is to be undertaken, or supply furnished for the Corporation, and the several parts of the said work or supply shall together involve the expenditure of more than two hundred and fifty dollars, the same shall be by contract, under such regulations concerning it as shall be established by ordinance of the Common Council, unless by a vote of three-fourths of the members elected to each Board, it shall be ordered otherwise." And it is then declared that all contracts shall be entered into by the appropriate Heads of Departments, and shall be founded on sealed bids and proposals, of which public notice must be given for ten days in two of the daily newspapers employed by the City. I do not see that this provision varies the law, or at least sufficiently so as to render the construction adopted by the Court of Appeals inapplicable to it. The contracts to be entered into under it, in accordance with such regulations as shall be established by ordinance of the Common Council, are evidently such as can be entered into by the appropriate Heads of Departments; and a contract for the carriage hire of Aldermen or Councilmen, while engaged in legislative duties, as before remarked, does not come within the business of any particular Department. It was said by the Court, in Peterson vs. The Mayor, (4 E. D. Smith, 416,) that there were many kinds of employment in regard to work to be done for the City, which would not admit of being contracted for by sealed proposals upon a public notice of ten days, and it is very evident that the contracts referred to in the thirty-eighth section of the amended Charter of 1857 are those that can be so entered into; and in respect to contracts not relating to matters belonging to the different Departments, that the law remains the same as when Peterson vs. The Mayor was decided. The hiring of a coach by a member of the Common Council, when the necessity arises for doing so, is a contract which, from its very nature, was never intended to be embraced under a regulation requiring sealed proposals and ten days' public notice before the contract can be made.

By the resolution of June 17, 1856, the Common Council authorized the employment of coaches by its members, to facilitate the discharge of official business; and by the resolution of Dec 24, 1857, it recognized and approved of every case in which a coach had been hired and used for such a purpose during the years 1856 and 1857. It was satisfactorily proved upon the trial that the coaches supplied by the plaintiff during this period were used by the Aldermen solely while engaged in the discharge of official business. The Common Council having thus ratified and approved both the acts of their members and of the plaintiff in furnishing carriages during this period, it is equivalent to an original authority, and the obligation thus recognized and entered into is binding upon the Corporation.

The judgment rendered at the Special Term should be revoked, and a new trial ordered.

D. McMahon for plaintiff; R. F. Andrews for defendants.

Insurance Contracts—Additional Risks.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

The New-York Belting and Packing Company vs. *The Metropolitan Insurance Company.*—This action is brought to recover the sum of $3,250, alleged to be due from the defendants to the plaintiffs, upon a policy of insurance.

It appears that the plaintiffs, in the month of May, 1856, procured from the defendants a policy of insurance upon their factory, a two-story and attic frame building at Newtown, in the State of Connecticut, and the machinery therein located, which was used for the manufacture of India-rubber goods; that on the morning of the 26th of September of that year the factory took fire and was destroyed while the policy was in full force and effect.

The defendants admit the making of the insurance, but allege that it was a condition of the policy that no additions should be made to the building, or changes in the machinery, which should materially increase the risk during the continuance of the policy; that, contrary to such condition, the plaintiffs had built an addition, and had removed a force pump, which, at the time of the insurance, was in a wing of the building, to the main building, where it could not be used in case of a fire; that these changes had materially increased the risks of the insurance, and, therefore, the defendants were not liable to the plaintiffs upon the policy.

This is the second trial of the cause; at the former trial the jury being unable to agree upon a verdict. The case is still on.

Ex-Judge Pierrepont and Richard B. Kimball for plaintiffs, E. W. Stoughton and John Frost for defendants.

Beef Steak and Matrimony—Decree.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Emeline J. Clements vs. *Abraham V. Clements.*—This case was stated in full in yesterday's TIMES.

The parties now consented to allow judgment for divorce without examining any witnesses on the part of the defendant. The Court, accordingly, upon this consent and the evidence already adduced on the part of the plaintiff, granted a decree of divorce *a mense et thoro*, and ordered a reference to ascertain whether the plaintiff was entitled or not to alimony for her separate maintenance, and if so, what amount.

Liability on Accommodation Paper.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Monerief and Robertson.

Emil Heineman vs. *Benjamin Waterbury.*—This is an appeal taken from a judgment rendered at a Special Term of this Court entered upon the report of a referee. The action was brought by the plaintiff as indorsee against the defendant as maker of a promissory note for $1,864 19, dated March 20, 1857, to the order of and indorsed by Acker & Harris. The defendant by his answer sets up that the note was given to Acker & Harris as an accommodation note, and that no consideration was received by them for it. Some time after the making of the note, the firm of Acker & Harris failed, making a general assignment for the benefit of creditors. In the meantime Acker & Harris, it appears, had indorsed and transferred the note in question to the plaintiff. The defence, therefore, in substance, is that the plaintiff, in common with other preferred creditors of Acker & Harris, holding claims against them for a large amount, had made such an agreement with their voluntary assignee, under the said assignment, as discharged the defendant from the payment of the note, he claiming that although he was the maker and *prima facie* the party primarily liable for its payment, it was in fact an accommodation note lent by him to Acker & Harris, and he therefore stood in the relative position of a surety for them, and that the plaintiff knew this when he received the note.

The referee found as a fact that Acker & Harris represented this note to be business paper when he negotiated it with the plaintiff. The referee further found that the plaintiff was a *bona fide* holder for full value, and that the agreement between the parties was not a discharge of defendant as claimed by him.

J. R. Whiting for appellant; Jer. Larocque for respondent.

Surrogate's Court.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following persons were now admitted to probate: Elizabeth S. Roden, Benjamin Ellis, Thos. T. Banta, George Compton, and Elizabeth S. Lacombe. No bequests of interest to the public are made in any of these wills.

Court of General Sessions.

HEAVY SENTENCE OF BURGLARS.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, James Cassidy, James Clark, and Henry Seymour, jointly indicted for burglary in the first degree, in having entered, on the 27th of January last, the house of Gouprecht, and stealing therefrom some money and clothes, pleaded guilty in the third degree, and were sentenced to the State Prison for four years and eight months each.

TRIAL FOR LARCENY—PRISONER ACQUITTED.

Victor Blumenthal, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing, on the 6th of January last, $35 from Harris Goldstein, who testified that the prisoner had boarded with him, occupying the next sleeping-room. On the night of the 6th the witness was awakened by hearing the prisoner get up; he asked, "Who is there?" "It is I," replied the prisoner, "I am going out." He afterwards returned. Next day the witness missed $35, which had been in his pantaloons pocket. Subsequently, when the prisoner was in the custody of the officer, he confessed to the witness in German that he had taken the money. The Officer being called, testified that the prisoner denied to him in English that he knew anything about it; what he said in German the officer did not understand. No witnesses of character were introduced, and the jury gave a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

TEMPORARY RETIREMENT OF THIEVES FROM ACTIVE LIFE.

Peter Woods and Louisa Palmer, convicted on the day previous of larceny from the store of A. T. Stewart & Co., were next placed to the bar, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months each.

TRIAL OF A FATHER FOR RAPE ON HIS LITTLE DAUGHTER.

William Anderson, indicted for rape on his own daughter, a little girl fourteen years old, was next put to the bar. The daughter came upon the stand, and stated that she was born in Liverpool. In October last she came to this country, leaving her mother in the workhouse. She came alone, her two sisters having preceded her. When she came here, she went to her father's house, in Tenth-avenue, corner of Fifteenth-street.

There was a woman living with her father, and keeping his house. She left, and another one came and staid two weeks, when she went away. The prisoner kept a saloon, and lived in the same house. He had only a kitchen and a small bedroom besides the saloon. He generally slept in the saloon. Witness slept with the housekeeper in the kitchen. The little sisters slept together in the bedroom.

After the second housekeeper went away the witness slept with her two little sisters in the bedroom. The prisoner came one night, and removing one of the little sisters, took her place himself, and committed the offence with which he was charged. The witness told her story with great reluctance, and her examination occupied a very long time. Her little sister, ten years of age, was next called, and corroborated the story already given, of her having been taken out of bed by her father. She then went to sleep, and, consequently, knew nothing more of the affair.

As it was now late, the conclusion of the trial was postponed until this morning. After it is finished, the following cases will be disposed of:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—John Nolan.
For Robbery—Michael McCarty.
For Forgery—Charles H. Scott, James Wilson.
For Burglary—Charles Wentworth, James Robinson, Henry Monaghan, John Barry, John Fitzsimmons.
For Larceny—William Vestius, Gilbert Morris, *alias* Sheffield, *alias* Mortimer, John Hall, William Norton, James Casey, Elizabeth Cowing, William Gales, John McDermott, Stephen McCune.

Court of Special Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Justices BROWNELL, STEERS and BRENNAN disposed of the usual petty calendar in the usual way.

A REFUGE OF THE HEN-PECKED.

One poor wretch appeared at the bar, in tatters and dirt trembling with excitement, almost burnt up with rum, charged by his wife with maltreating and refusing to support her. The poor fellow's trepidation visibly increased when his eye caught the form of his heart's idol approaching the witness stand.

He explained that his wife was "the worst woman in the world," and yet he had always supported her for the last ten years; and he had only struck her by way of reciprocating a similar favor which she had bestowed upon him. The Court sentenced him to the Penitentiary for two months, when he bowed his gratitude, and with a look of sixty days' conscious security directed at his accusing "rib," exclaimed: "O, Lord! I wish it had been a year."

THE WRONG PIG BY THE EAR.

A little boy charged with larceny was put to the bar. Counsel appeared and asked the Court to be lenient on account of his good character, which Mr. Beal proceeded to certify to. In view of these representations, the little fellow was sent to the City Prison for one day. The look of surprise which disputed with that of gratitude the possession of his face, was only understood on the appearance of the complainant, who stated that the Court had been deciding the fate of "the wrong boy," who is proverbially caught by the schoolmaster in stories.

The statement proved true; the counsel who appeared for the boy having mistaken his client. It was too late, however, to remedy the mistake, and so the juvenile offender furnished an illustration of the legal maxim that "it is better that ninety nine guilty persons should escape than that one innocent one should be punished." Subsequently the "right boy" was put to the bar and also received a sentence of one day in the City Prison.

THE GRAND NATIONAL COMPACT OF UNITED ROMANS.

But of all the cases tried, that which furnished the greatest amusement, was the trial of Mr. Joseph Grundy, a very black specimen of the sons of Ham. He was charged with obtaining money under false pretences. In support of which, several co-descendants of the swart son of Noah were put on the stand, who testified respectively that they had paid one dollar and a half to the prisoner as a fee for the service to be rendered by him, in initiating them into the Order of Free and Accepted Masons. One of the witnesses, after depositing the fee, had been told to call again on the next day, when the initiation would be completed. He called, and was shown a box in the middle of the room, into which he was blandly requested to enter as the first overt act of the series, the accomplishment of which was to constitute him a member of the Order. With prudent skepticism, which might well have been exercised before the payment of the fee, the candidate replied in the vernacular of his rank, "that won't suit," and demanded back his money. But, says the master of ceremonies, "the treasurer of the Society is out of town, and you will have to wait." The candidate, however, remembering that procrastination is the thief of time, began to suspect from the "master's" proclivity to that vice, in the matter of repayment, that possibly his thieving propensities might not be purely *temporal*, except under the application of that synonymic apophthegm, which declares that "time is money," and called in an officer who effected his arrest. The officer brought into Court, besides the prisoner himself, sundry books and papers found in his possession. From these books it appeared that, as Solomon had founded the Free Masons, so had Mr. Joseph Grundy, with kindred social aspirations, established various societies, both male and female, the members whereof might recognize each other in any part of the world by the signs and tokens therein set forth.

The two Societies, however, which seem to be the principal monuments of Mr. Grundy's genius, were the "Grand National Compact of United Romans," for men, and the "Ancient Order of the Grand and Cordial Daughters of Ruth," for women. The defence set up in the present case was that the prisoner had only taken fees for initiating members into the former society, which they had mistaken for the Order of Free Masons. The other Society, as its name denotes, was for the benefit of females, though "Tickets of Dispensation" were issued to male members also. Of course Grundy was on the *Dispensated* list, to which also was added, by some way in Court, the name of the Counsel assisting the complainant in the prosecution. The certificate bearing his name was subsequently signed at the request of one of the Justices, by one of the prisoner's witnesses, who testified that she derived her authority so to do from her position as "Queen of Queens, and Associate of the High Crimson, Queen's House," in the Order. The Society has it rooms at No. 152 Spring street. From books of the Order it appears that the financial basis of the concern is the aggregate of fines, paid in accordance with the following provision, taken *verbatim* from the book:

"All members that dont put in A Penny for Lights in 3 Meetings Shall be fine 3 cents. Any Brother who shall Spit on the flour shall fine 6 cents, Any sister laughing shall be fine 12½ cents. Attested 7 times seven in the holy Cordial."

While a subsequent entry on the minutes records that "Secelia Jackson was *found* 12½ Cents if she didnt have her apron,"—which, it seems, is a part of the regalia.

The exercises of the meetings of the Society appear to have been combined of the literary and emotional, since a vote is recorded that "there should be a report in the next stated meeting, a sketch of love of one of the brethren."

That sisterly kindness was enforced among the members may be inferred from the record of a vote that "sister Williams do sister Atkin's washing on credit."

One of the prisoner's witnesses was a Rev. Mr. Green, who replied to the question if he was now Reverend, "No I have backslid," and further stated that before he entered on the gospel mission he had been in the Tombs several times, though he denied emphatically that he had been an inmate of that airy abode more than once "since he was ordained."

The prisoner, although attended by counsel, addressed the Court, saying that his life had been devoted to the elevation of his race, and the advancement of Temperance among them, by instituting organized and united action. He had learned the secrets of their various orders in the centre of Africa and Asia, and might tell this high and honorable Court by what means he became acquainted with them. But he did not chose to cast his pearls before swine. He had been the first and only means of introducing the complainant into society, and raising him from a condition of "degraded" poverty, and this was the gratitude he received.

Mr. GRUNDY waxed very eloquent, and the perspiration rolled down his cheeks in torrents But the Court wasn't convinced, and sent him to the Penitentiary for one month.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Waring* vs. *Ayres*—The appellant must comply with the terms required on an appeal to the Court of Appeals, in order to stay proceeding. An appeal is therefore not effectual, unless an undertaking be filed under section 344. He may have an order staying proceedings on the execution when he executes and files an approved undertaking in conformity with sections 334 and 335.

In the matter of the application of Wm. Alsop et al. for an Attachment vs. *Steamboat Continental.*—Motion granted, discharging attachment.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Forsyth et al.* vs. *Rathbun.*—Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge White.

Winslow et al, vs. *Jewett et al.*—Reference to R. Winn, Esq

Hoyt vs. *Hale et al.*—Allowance of $100.

Belden vs. *Belden.*—Divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady,

Fitzhugh vs. *Boorman.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Block et al. vs. *Harris.*—Defendant to pay $66 in twenty days after service of order, or be committed.

Tracy vs. *Bateman.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $386 09, and for defendants for costs. Findings on file.

POLICE REPORTS.

A Fortunate Discovery of Burglars.

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF DIAMONDS SAVED TO THE OWNERS.

Messrs. Heule Brothers, jewelers, having an office at No. 26 Maiden lane, corner of Nassau-street, on the third story of the premises, very nearly lost about $40,000 worth of property on Monday night through the operations of a couple of adroit burglars, whose arrest was effected just at the point when their plans for possessing the plunder approached fruition. The circumstances of the case are as follows: Shortly before 11 o'clock on Monday night a private watchman named Cavannah noticed that the window shades in Messrs. Heule Brothers' office were not lowered as usual, and deeming the fact strange, he called Officers Troy and McDonough, of the Second Precinct, and told them of it. A key to the outer door of the building was procured, and on going up stairs the door of the jewelers' office was found to be firmly barred on the inside. This fact confirmed the officers suspicions that burglars were within, and Cavannah went to inform the proprietor of the place, leaving Troy to guard the office door, and McDonough to act as sentinel at the street door. The Policemen had scarcely taken their stations when the burglars, becoming alarmed, and having no other means of exit, removed the barricades, and made a rush for the street. Troy managed to secure one of them, who gave the name of Charles Crooks; and Officer McDonough having heard the scuffle up stairs, at first held the street door firmly closed, but presently he opened it and arrested the other burglar named George Turner, who was making a desperate effort to get out The prisoners, both of whom are respectable in appearance and unknown to the Police, were conducted to the Station house and searched. On Crooks were found a gold watch and chain, over a hundred dollars in gold coin, and a loaded Colt's revolver. His companion carried various skeleton keys one of which unscrewed at the top, thus admitting the attachment of any kind of ward, a key fitting the street door, and two of Adams' five-barrel revolvers On the floor of Messrs. Heule Brothers' office the policemen found an assortment of burglars' tools, consisting of an iron drill with two bits, one for iron and the other for wood; a double master-key, a bit-handle shaped like an auger-handle, a screwdriver and nippe to extract screws, a jimmy and two packages of powder, a coil of fuse, a blow-pipe to blow the powder into the safe, a file, and a "jimmy," which was bent. The prisoners were yesterday taken before Justice KELLY, at the Tombs, and examined upon the charge. They are both Englishmen, unmarried, and each is about 23 years of age. They stated that they had entered the office about 6 o'clock in the evening, by the aid of a skeleton key, and commenced operations upon the safe containing the diamonds, which is of Herring's make, about 4 feet square. The safe stood in a closet, upon a platform, a foot and a half in height, and to work at it conveniently it was necessary to remove it away from the wall. This awkward job was accomplished by the burglars, who made an inclined plane of some pasteboards which they found in the room above the office, and when interrupted they were engaged in removing the screws from the back part of the safe. There is no doubt that the prisoners, from their perfect equipment in burglars' tools, and their ingenious manner of working, are experienced rogues, probably recently arrived from England. Justice KELLY committed each of them for trial, in default of $2,000 each.

DEAD RABBITS SEEKING REVENGE—THEY ENCOUNTER A TARTAR.

About a week ago, Mr. John Kerrigan, brother of the Congressman elect of the Fourth District, administered what is said to have been deserved chastisement to Fatty Welsh and Johnny Aaron, known as leaders of the Dead rabbit organization, who visited a ball of Hose Company No. 23, and acted in an outrageous manner. Since that occasion Welch, Aaron and their retainers are said to have anxiously sought an opportunity to avenge themselves against the valiant Kerrigan, whom yesterday morning they encountered in Mulberry street, coming down town. Immediately an attack was made upon him with stones, which he managed to avoid by running; followed, however, by a yelling crowd of about twenty-five or thirty dead-rabbits. The flight and pursuit were continued until Kerrigan neared the City Hall Park, when, believing that his enemies would overtake him, he turned and fired twice from a revolver, but neither of the balls hurt anybody. His action, nevertheless had the effect of frightening the dead-rabbits, who retreated. Kerrigan immediately went to the City Hall Police-station and asked protection, after which he was escorted to the Tombs for the purpose of making a complaint against his assailants. Not, however, knowing any of the persons by name, he deferred proceeding in the matter.

Coroner's Inquests.

MALPRACTICE.—A PHYSICIAN HELD FOR TRIAL IN $10,000 BAIL, CHARGED WITH PRODUCING ABORTION.—Coroner SCHIRMER opened an inquest on Monday night, and concluded it yesterday, with reference to the death of Mrs. Caroline Malunken, a German woman, 35 years of age, residing with her husband at No. 94 Elizabeth-street. The testimony was of a character making it unfit for publication, but it bore so strongly against Dr. John H. Jocken, of No. 176 Ninth-street, that the jury brought in a verdict, charging him with having caused the death of deceased by procuring an abortion upon her. The Doctor was required to furnish $10,000 bail, to appear and answer the charge, but failing to obtain a surety, he was sent to prison.

SAD DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Miss Margaret A. Richardson, a young lady residing with her parents at No. 134 East Thirteenth-street, who died yesterday forenoon, in consequence of having taken by mistake a preparation of opium. From the testimony of Mrs. Caroline A. Richardson, mother of deceased, it appeared that during Monday night the latter came to her and complained of being so nervous that she was unable to sleep, asking at the same time for a sedative. Her mother told her that she did not know what to give her, and deceased left the room, saying that she would look for something in the medicine chest. Nothing more was seen of her until yesterday morning, when she was found dead in her bed. Mrs. Richardson further testified that she saw upon the mantel-piece a bottle, labelled laudanum, which she recognized as having been in the medicine chest for a long time, and it contents had nearly all evaporated. From this fact it is supposed that deceased added water or alcohol to the dregs in the laudanum bottle, and drank the mixture without knowing how strong it was. Dr. Geo. B. Bouton made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and found in the stomach sufficient laudanum to have caused death. The jury rendered a verdict of "death from an overdose of a preparation of opium, the strength of which preparation not being known." Deceased was a native of this City, 26 years of age.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 12.

$4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	70	600	Harlem R. Pref....	40
32,000	do........	71	1300	do........b30	40
1,000	Virginia St. 6s..	75½	125	Mich. Central R...	56¼
1,000	do........	75¾	50	do........s30	56⅛
3,000	N. C. St. 6s...s10	77	300	do........s30	56¼
2,000	do........	77½	100	do........	56½
11,000	Missouri St. 6s..	66	400	do........s10	56½
1,000	do........s8	66¼	25	do........b30	56¾
1,000	M. Cen. 8 ₩ ct. 1st M.		300	Reading Railroad..	44
	S. F. Con. Bds...	98	250	do........s10	44
5,000	M. So. 2d M. Bds.	54	100	do........b10	43¾
5,000	Chi.&N. W. 1st M.	40	350	Mich.So.&N.Ind.R.	15
1,000	M. So. S. F. Bds.	75	150	M.So.&N.I.G.S.s10	33
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	95½	250	do........	33
1,000	G.&C. 2d M. Bds.	92	200	Ill. Central R. S...	78½
1000	C.B.&Q.R.8 p.c.bs	93¼	50	do........	78¼
5	Bk. of N. America..	97	650	do........	78
10	Metropolitan Bank.	105	100	do........s5	78
160	Harlem Railroad...	16	50	do........s30	77¼
180	do........	16¼	5	Clev.,Col.& Cin. R.	91½
50	Mil. & Miss. R....	12	100	Cleve. & Pittsb. R.	9½
175	Pacific M. S. Co....	85	350	Galena & Chic. R.	72
50	do........s30	85¼	450	do........s10	72
200	do........	85½	50	do........	72¼
450	N. Y. Cen. R...opg	78¼	500	Cleve. & Toledo R..	34
300	do........c	78¼	650	do........	34¼
525	do........opg	78	200	do........s30	34
200	do........p&c	78	900	do........s10	34
50	do........s30	77⅞	200	do........s30	33¾
550	do........p&c	78⅛	70	Chi. & R. I. R....	58¼
450	do........opg	78⅛	100	do........	58⅛
325	Erie Railroad....	33	200	do........s10	58
100	do........	33¼	750	do........	58
100	do........s5	33	50	do........b10	58
5	Hudson River R...	44	750	do........s10	57¼
50	do........	44⅛	100	do........s30	57½
50	do........	44¼	50	do........	57¾
275	do........	45	200	Chi. Bur. & Q. R..	71
100	do........b30	45⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 5s, '71 c..	87½	115	Pacific M. S. Co..	85½
4,000	U. S. 6s, '67.....	94	50	Mich. Cen. R...b10	57
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	71	50	do........	57
500	Virginia St. 6s..	76	50	do........b10	57¼
3,000	do........	76¼	100	M. S. & N. I. R....	15¼
15,000	N. Car. St. 6s....	78	35	Chi., Bur. & Q. R..	71½
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs...	95¼	100	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	33
3000	Mich. C. 8 ₩ c. 1st		250	do........	33¼
	M. S. F. C. Bds....	97¾	5	Panama Railroad..	116
5,000	H. & St. Jo. R.B.	52	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	78¾
4,000	do........	52¼	300	do........	79
30	Bank of Commerce	91½	50	Gal. & Chi. R......	72¾
450	Harlem Railroad..	16½	350	do........	73
100	do........	16⅜	50	do........s30	73
10	Del. & Hud. Ca Co.	89	200	Clev. & Tol. R..s30	34¼
150	N. Y. Cen. R. opg.	78¼	125	do........	34¼
300	do........opg.	78¼	50	do........s10	34¼
100	do....b3 p & c	78½	150	do........	34⅜
200	do........b10	78¾	10	Chi. & Rk. I R.....	58
20	Hud. Riv. R.....	45¼	200	do........	58¼
100	Harlem R. Pref....	40⅜	200	do........s30	58
100	do........s30	40¼	100	do........b10	58⅜
50	do........	40⅜	100	do........b10	58⅜
200	do........	40½	150	do........	58⅜

TUESDAY, Feb 12—P. M.

The improvement on the Stock Exchange noticed yesterday continued to-day, and the day's market, altogether, was the best sustained throughout that we have reported for a fortnight past. The confirmation of the emphatic popular vote of Tennessee against the secession movement South, and the tenor of the private as well as newspaper dispatches from the seat of Government, have greatly increased the political confidence of the public, as well as the Stock Exchange, and there was more appearance of outside orders to buy State and Railway securities than for some time past. This turn in the commission orders at the Board has, in several instances, developed a scarcity of cash stocks for delivery on the Street, and the consequence is a rapid advance in Illinois Central, Galena, &c., and a firm demand for nearly all other Railway descriptions. In State Stocks there is less apprehension of ill-timed, if not mischievous legislation with the Free Banking law of Illinois, which might throw fresh supplies of Stock on this market, and the improvement, from political causes, in Virginias, Tennessees, &c., is therefore the more decided. Tennessees were in demand at 71 ₩ cent.; Virginias sold up to 76¼; North Carolinas 78, and Missouris closed about 66½ ₩ cent. The rise all round since Saturday afternoon is 2 ₩ cent. We also notice a better demand for Federal Stocks and for Treasury paper. The latter rates equal to 10¼@10½ ₩ cent.; the 12 ₩ cent. Treasury bills being in request at 1⅞@1⅞ premium, and the 11 ₩ cents ⅜@½ ₩ cent. The Secretary of the Treasury reports to the Chairman of Ways and Means that he must have or advertise for more money by the 13th or 14th of this month, as ten millions of the public engagements will fall due and ought to be paid by the 4th of March, while his present balance is practically down to less than a million of dollars. The difficulty of a negotiation under such a hasty and pressing emergency might be partially relieved by the favorable action of the Peace Conference now going on at Washington, and another source of relief has been suggested by Mr. DIX in the indorsement of New Stock, by the great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, to an amount corresponding with the surplus revenues of 1836–37 deposited with the States by the General Government. The New Stock just authorized by act of Congress is limited to 6 ₩ cent. interest, but the terms upon which it may be sold are *not* limited to par. The Railway Mortgages were again firm to-day, and the feature of this part of the market is, that but few parcels of the leading descriptions are offered for sale, except at a material advance on present quotations. The Railway Share market is a well-distributed one, a speculative demand showing itself upon all the New-York and Western lines, and also in Reading. The January return of the Harlem, published this morning, has added to the strength of the Preference Shares, which sold up to 40½ ₩ cent. at the Second Board. New-York Central continues to lead the market, and is dealt in by certificate with as much freedom as though the transfers were not closed. For the opening, 78½ ex-dividend was paid at the Second Board. We learn that the February Dividend left a surplus of over $200,000 out of the net earnings of the six months since the 1st of August, for new constructions or other extraordinary contingencies, the actual earnings being 3.90 ₩ cent. on the Capital Stock, independent of Interest, Lease charges and Sinking Fund. The Shares of the Erie Company were stronger by 1@1½ ₩ cent. than yesterday; the bidding advanced this afternoon to 33½ ₩ cent. without bringing out sellers. The orders for nearly all the Western shares have sensibly multiplied this week.

Late in the afternoon the market left off firm in tone, and at prices generally steady as compared with the last printed sales, and in some instances higher, about as follows:

Central	78¾	Harlem Preferred	41⅛
Erie	33⅛	Hudson	45
Illinois Central	79⅛	Michigan Central	57⅞
Rock Island	58⅛	Michigan Southern	15⅛
Reading	44	Michigan Guaranteed	33⅛
Galena	72¾	Tennessees	71
Toledo	34⅛	Missouris	66⅛

The fall in Exchange on London to 104½@105 for Bankers' Bills established yesterday, and 103½@104½ for best Merchant Bills, created a large business for the *Arabia's* mail, principally among the Bankers themselves, and at the close of the day there was a little firmer feeling, most of the transient or floating supply of good Bills having been taken up at the low prices—the Bankers' quotation, however, remaining unaltered, 104½@105. In Money there was nothing new reported, by either borrowers or lenders. The enormous accumulation of Bullion in Bank, on the weekly return this morning, caused some looking round for Treasury paper, in the absence of a selection of Mercantile bills.

The hour of high 'Change among the Merchants, Bankers and Freight and Foreign-bill Brokers has been altered to *Two o'clock*, sharp, the meeting to break up at 2½ o'clock. The new arrangement, when generally understood and conformed to, will be found much more useful to the business of the day than the old hour of 3½ P. M., and equally convenient to nearly all parties interested. We have reason to believe that the leading Merchants and Bankers have fixed the hour with a view to accomplish more business between each other on 'Change, especially on steamer-mail days, than can now be got through with, with convenience, by private intercourse from office to office, and with a truer understanding of the markets.

The first week's traffic in February on some of the Western roads has been returned, and the movement compares favorably with last season. The gain on the Galena is $3,424; on the Michigan Southern, $3,097; on the Toledo, $1,373. We have heretofore published the large gain, the same week, on the Illinois Central, of $33,764.

The earnings of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad for January, 1860 and 1861, are as follows:

	1860.	1861.
Freight	$11,130 60	$36,931 44
Passengers	10,755 24	12,280 53
Miscellaneous	997 72	2,344 23
	$42,883 56	$51 556 20
Increase for Jan. 1, 1861		$18,672 64

The Security Fire Insurance Company has declared its usual semi-annual interest dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on demand.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	RECEIPTS		EX. FOR PAST WEEK		
	Past Wk.	Since Sept. 1.	To Gt. B.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61	156,000	2,498,000	75,000	29,000	11,000
1859-60	187,000	3,121,000	80,000	31,000	22,000
1858-9	156,000	2,627,000	44,000	7,000	18,000
1857-8	124,000	1,607,000	25,000	9,000	6,000
1856-7	93,000	2,108,000	57,000	32,000	16,000
1855-6	111,000	2,098,000	73,000	20,000	47,000

	EXPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 1.				
	To Gt. B.	To Fr.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61	1,141,000	301,000	173,000	1,615,000	730,000
1859-60	1,307,000	369,000	202,000	1,878,000	1,060,000
1858-9	806,000	310,000	234,000	1,350,000	970,000
1857-8	549,000	199,000	132,000	880,000	692,000
1856-7	598,000	236,000	159,000	993,000	750,000
1855-6	836,000	280,000	237,000	1,353,000	554,000

The tendency of crop estimates lately (say Messrs. NEILL BROTHERS) has been in favor of the larger figures. "The course of receipts during the past month, though quite to be expected, considering the rapid advance in prices, has surprised most of the low crop views. The bottom lands have yielded well everywhere, and the total receipts already foot up two and a half millions. Picking has also been finished earlier this year than last, and we shall, therefore, not get so much low, trashy Cotton. The result is, that though there are still extremes on both sides, the majority now regard four million bales as tolerably certain to reach the ports, providing no serious interruption is again met with."

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,028,482	$1,403,754	$2,664,873
Previously reported	4,749,918	7,378,490	13,432,094
Since Jan. 1	$5,778,400	$8,783,244	$16,096,967

The last weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

	Feb. 4.	Feb. 11.	
Capital Stock	$11,807,585	$11,807,815	Inc. $230
Loans	25,801,981	25,450,230	Dec. 351,750
Specie	4,538,054	4,747,185	Inc. 209,131
Due from other banks	2,104,849	1,992,328	Dec. 112,521
Due to other banks	2,699,627	2,654,700	Dec. 44,927
Deposits	15,295,453	15,049,438	Dec. 246,015
Circulation	2,778,318	2,825,952	Inc. 47,634

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

Stocks are firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89⅞; Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 50¾; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾. Sight Exchange on New-York par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 83 bbls. Ashes, 5,929 bbls. Flour, 10,166 bush. Wheat, 202 bush. Rye, 1,268 bush Oats 8,242 bush. Malt, 1,436 pkgs. Provisions, 747 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand at $5@$5 06¼ for Pots and $5 25 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in very moderate request, including Middling Uplands, at 11⅝c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Has been less sought after, to-day, closing with Java at 15⅝c.@16⅝c.; Laguayra at 13⅝c.@14c.; Maracaibo at 13c.@14c.; Rio at 10⅝c.@13⅝c.; and St. Domingo at 11⅝c.@11⅝c., ₩ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds this morning, 71,579 pkgs. The business in Rio, during the week, Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice thus: "An active demand has prevailed for Rio during the past week, sales reaching 14,839 bags, at our quotations. The principal transactions have been 1,700 ₩ *Campanero*, by auction, at 11⅜c.@11⅞c., average, 11 63-100c.; 1,000 do. at 11c.; 1,572 ₩ *Ella Virginia* at 12 5-16c.; 4,000 ₩ *Augusta* at 11¾c.; 2,893 ₩ *Linda* at 11⅝c.@12c; 367 ₩ *Selma* at 12⅛c.; and 1,514 ₩ *Floating Cloud* at 12⅛c. A public sale of 4,000 bags Rio is announced for the 15th inst."

Stock of Rio.

	Bags.
Feb. 9, New-Orleans	35 500
Feb. 9, Baltimore	5,000
Feb. 9, Philadelphia	none
Feb. 9, New-York	54 200
Grand total	94,700

DYEWOODS—All kinds are inactive, at former quotations.

FISH—Business in this line has been spiritless; prices have not varied much.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is quiet and heavy, to-day, the demand from the regular home trade, and from shippers, being limited. Sales have been reported of 8,600 bbls., including superfine State at $5 00@$5 15; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 15@$5 40. chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western, at $5@$5 10; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 15@$6 10; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 25@$6 25; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 45; round-hoop Extra Ohio shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 60 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 15
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 15	@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 7 10
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 25

Southern continues plenty and depressed. Sales since our last, 750 bbls., in lots, at $5 30@$5 70 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 15@$7 25 ₩ bbl. Sales 270 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet, at $3@$3 05 for Jersey, $3 30 for Marsh's caloric dried, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is selling, in lots, at $1 62½@$2 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy and declining. The demand is quite moderate, and is mainly from shippers. We have heard of sales, since our last, of 34,500 bushels, including White Western, part at $1 42; Red Western, at $1 30 in store; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 23@$1 24; Milwaukee Club at $1 22; Chicago Spring at $1 14½@$1 17; and White California at about $1 38 ₩ bush. Corn is quiet and prices are lower. Sales have been made of 31,000 bushels, within a range of from 64c.@66c. for old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 62c. for new do., do.; 63c.@64c. for new yellow Southern, and 70c.@74c. for white Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye is inactive at 64c.@66c. for Jersey and Northern, ₩ bushel. Barley is in demand and is steady; sales, 14,000 bushels State, at 73c.@75c. ₩ bushel. Oats are in request, including Canada, at 35c.@36c.; Western at 35c.@36c., and State at 36c.@37c., ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 600 bales North River at 90c.@$1c. chiefly within range, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are inquired for, and are steady at 24c.@32c., according to quality, ₩ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has declined to $17 25 for for Mess, and $13 for prime ₩ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Nothing really new in Dressed Hogs, Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard is more active, but is cheaper. Sales 500 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9⅞c.@10⅛c. ₩ lb. Beef is dull and heavy. Sales 80 bbls., at $8 25@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$10 75 for extra Western Mess; $5 62½@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $15@$17 ₩ tce. Hams $12@$15 ₩ bbl. Butter is selling slowly at 14c.@19c for State, and 10c.@15c for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese continues inactive, at 8½c.@10½c.

RICE—Sales, 150 tierces, in lots, at from $3 75@$4 33½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Are generally quiet. Some 250 bags Clover have been sold at 7c.@7¼c. ₩ lb.. for export.

SPICES—Most kinds are very stiffly held, but less activity is discernable in the market.

TALLOW—The business of the week is noticed by Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS, thus: "The low rates of Sterling Exchange had the effect to lessen considerably the demand for shipment, and caused a decline in the market of ¼c.@⅜c. The stock on hand is small and the supply of Rough Fat is moderate. The home demand continues light. To-day the market is flat at 9⅜c.@9⅜c. Price this date, 1858, 10⅝c.; 1859, 11⅝c.; 1860, 10⅜c. Sales of California have been made at 9c.@9⅛c."

TIN—Has been less freely purchased, yet prices have been supported, especially for Straits and Banco.

TOBACCO—Desirable lots are scarce, and the market is quiet. Sales: 29 hhds. Virginia at 4½c.@5⅛c.; 20 hhds. Kentucky at 7⅛c.; 110 cases Seed Leaf at 4c.@8⅛c.; 21 cases Florida, and 63 bales Havana on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at 18c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Ship-owners have been claiming higher rates; engagements, however, have been restricted. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl. Wheat in bulk and ship's bags, 11½d.@12d.; Corn, 11d.@11½d. ₩ bushel; Cotton, 11-32d.@⅜d. ₩ lb.; Resin 3s. 6d. ₩ 200 lbs.; Lard and Bacon 37s. 6d.@42s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@11½d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d. ₩ bbl. Pork, 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl. Beef, 6s. ₩ tierce, and Bacon 40s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Bacon, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Lard, 45s.@47s. 6d. ₩ ton.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

To this department of our business we call the particular attention of

HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS,

As our

SPRING STOCK

Comprises every article necessary for

HOTEL AND FAMILY USE,

All of which we are offering at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are now offering at retail new and choice styles of

DRESS GOODS,

Suitable for the present and coming season.

Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

SILKS AND OTHER DRESS GOODS

SELLING OFF AT PANIC PRICES,

Before the opening of the Spring trade.

ALSO,

A LARGE STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

OPERA CLOAKS, $10.

OPERA CLOAKS.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
WILL OPEN THIS MORNING
A FRESH LOT
OF OPERA CLOAKS, AT ONLY $10.
Also, some Richer.

FOULARD SILKS 30c. PER YARD.

FANCY SILKS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
JAMES GREY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

500 FOULARD SILK ROBES,

REDUCED FROM $9 TO $5.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

CASH AND SHORT-TIME BUYERS

Will find, at and under the lowest market prices,
Merrimac, Sprague, Cocheco, Hamilton,
And other Domestic Prints.
New-York Mill, Wamsutta, Lonsdale,
And other Shirtings. Utica, Pepperell,
And Huguenot Sheetings, Denims.
Kentucky Jeans, Brown and Bleached Drills,
Striped Shirtings, Apron Checks, Canton Flannels,
Blankets, Quilts, Tickings, &c., &c., together
with a large assortment of other
Domestic Fabrics, purchased in the most
depressed state of the market.
The closest buyers are particularly invited to examine them.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, &c.

On Monday and the ensuing week we shall offer
DECIDED BARGAINS
To our retail trade in
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
NAPKINS,
TABLE DAMASK,
and all the popular domestic Muslins, at cost and less than cost.
Our last year's stock of housekeeping goods must be closed.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK
DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane st., (late No. 45 John-st.)
Branch Offices { No. 720 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

TOWERS' PATENT BROOM.

ELASTICITY.
Warranted to outlast two common brooms.
EASE.
They are more easy to use.
ECONOMY.
Give them a trial and decide for yourselves.
Dépôt No. 99 Maiden-lane.

MME. DEMOREST'S PATENT PRIZE Medal Skirts are the best, because they are the cheapest, and cheapest because they are the best. The method of securing the standards from slipping on the springs being patented, cannot be made by others generally. The ladies are, therefore, cautioned against the many almost worthless imitations from elsewhere. No. 473 Broadway, Nos. 299 and 320 Canal-st., No. 244 Grand-st., No. 119 8th-av., and 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, from 12½c., new colors, just received; also, pattern canvas needles, Shetland wool and Saxony yarns, gaiters, mittens, gloves, belt ribbon, dress trimmings, ribbons, laces, small wares and fancy goods, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Best French Kid at 80 cents.

CARPETINGS AT LOW PRICES.—JOB LOT Velvet Carpetings, $1 per yard; job lot Brussels Carpetings, 75 cents per yard; three-ply Ingrain and Hemp Carpetings, Floor Oil-cloths, Mattings, &c, for sale, wholesale or retail, by

A. JOURNEAY, JR.,
No. 373 Broadway.

ZEPHYR WORSTED 12½ CENTS.—WINTER Goods cheap. Hoods, Sontags, Leggins, &c., Saxony yarn, a full assortment of small wares, dress-linings, trimmings and buttons; just received, choice colors in zephyr, extra heavy Balmoral boot lacets, at No. 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th streets.

SHEPHERD'S.

AT CUSHMAN'S, SIXTH-AV., COR. 28TH-ST., all kinds of Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, Nets, Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Dry-Goods, Yankee Notions, Toilet Soaps, &c., &c., are selling at reduced prices. Ladies please call. P. S.—Gents' fine shirts only $1 25, worth $2.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS INSERT teeth, with or without extracting the roots; on silver or rubber, $8; gold, $20; platina, $25; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled; gold, 50 cents to $1; bone, cement and silver, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents. No. 376 Grand-st., New-York and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th av.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS, &c., engraved in the latest styles, at fair prices. A. DEMAREST, No 182 Broadway, corner John-st.

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—PIZZARO.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.
WINTER GARDEN—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH—SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.
THEATRE FRANCAIS—COURRIER DE LYON.
NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS—RAISING THE WIND—DODGING FOR A WIFE.
BOWERY THEATRE—PROFESSOR ANDERSON.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—LADY OF ST. TROPEZ—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.
HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—PAGE'S "VENUS."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The President elect left Indianapolis, yesterday forenoon, at the appointed time, and arrived at Cincinnati last evening. At every station along the route immense throngs of people were collected, who welcomed him in the most enthusiastic manner. At Cincinnati, where the reception was almost unparalleled in enthusiasm, Mr. LINCOLN made another important speech, which was partly aimed at the Kentuckians. It will be found in full in our telegraphic report.

The Southern "Congress" yesterday, in secret session, adopted a resolution assuming for the Provisional Government the care of all questions and difficulties now existing between the States of the new Confederacy and the United States, relating to the occupation of the forts, arsenals, dockyards, and other public establishments. The Governors of the seceding States are to be forthwith notified of this action. The restriction of secrecy was subsequently removed. Nothing else of special importance was done by the "Congress."

Our dispatches from Washington this morning will be read with interest. Further advices have been received there from Charleston, which contradict the positive assertions which have been recently made, to the effect that Fort Sumter was to be attacked immediately, and captured at whatever cost. It is now extremely doubtful if any attack will be made upon it, in view of the recent action of the Convention at Montgomery, and of the fact that the Government has recently been active in concentrating a naval force which can be assembled in the neighborhood of the beleagued fortification at very short notice. Meantime strenuous efforts are still being made to induce President BUCHANAN to consent to a surrender to the South Carolinians. The Kentucky and Virginia Commissioners, it is understood, have been trying their arts of persuasion, but have found Mr. BUCHANAN incorrigible.

The Peace Conference again adjourned over yesterday, to await the report of the Special Committee to whom was submitted the duty of preparing a proposition for the settlement of the national difficulties. It is considered probable that this Committee will be ready to make their report today, and it is believed that the report will be satisfactory to a large majority of the Convention. The delegations, however, are much divided in opinion, and it is hardly possible yet to form a definite idea of what would be likely to satisfy a majority. It is considered probable that a National Convention may ultimately be decided upon. Ex-President TYLER, it is understood, has advised the Virginia State Convention to adjourn from day to day until the deliberations of the Conference shall have been brought to a close, and on no account to adjourn *sine die* until the present troubles are finally settled.

The proceedings of Congress, yesterday, were interesting and important. In the Senate, among the petitions presented, was one by Mr. CRITTENDEN, from 23,230 citizens of Massachusetts, asking for the adoption of his compromise. He accompanied its presentation with a few congratulatory remarks, and was followed by Mr. SUMNER, who declared that those who signed the petition could not have known what they were asking for—that the proposed compromise went even further than the Breckinridge platform in its guarantees to Slavery. A colloquy in reference to the subject took place between Messrs. CRITTENDEN and SUMNER, which was finally stopped by a motion to consider the special order—the Naval Appropriation bill. The proposition under discussion was to amend, by adding an appropriation for building seven steam sloops-of-war. Mr. Green, of Missouri, addressed the Senate on the general subject of the National troubles, and at the conclusion of his remarks the amendment was adopted, and the bill was passed—Messrs. BIGLER of Pennsylvania, DOUGLAS of Illinois, JOHNSON of Tennessee, and LATHAM of California, voting in the affirmative. In the House, Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury exhibiting the condition of the Treasury, and asking for the passage of some measure of relief. It states that the liabilities due and to fall due before the 4th of March next are nearly $10,000,000. The accruing revenue will, it is estimated, net about $2,000,000, leaving $8,000,000 to be borrowed. There is in the Treasury, subject to draft, a little more than $500,000, while drafts to about $20,000,000 are unanswered. The short time to elapse before the close of the present session renders it indispensable for the Secretary to advertise for a loan immediately. Mr. SHERMAN accompanied the letter with a bill to meet its demands, and asked for its immediate passage. Mr GARNETT, of Virginia, objected, and under the rules it was laid over. A unanimous report from the Special Committee on the abstraction of the Indian Trust Bonds was presented by Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, the Chairman, and after considerable objection, it was read. The Senate's amendments to the Pacific Railroad bill were then considered, and occupied attention until the adjournment. The debate was participated in by a number of members, and finally closed with an interchange of opinions relative to the effect of the recent election in Virginia.

The report of the Select Committee of the House on the Indian Bonds abstraction, which we publish this morning in full, gives all the facts in detail. Thirty or forty witnesses were examined, including Ex-Secretaries FLOYD and THOMPSON. The latter is exonerated from any complicity in the transactions, but he, as well as former Secretaries of the Interior, is censured for the insufficient manner in which the bonds have been held in that Department—there being no adequate responsibility attached to the custodian. According to RUSSELL's own evidence, he did not know at first where the bonds, of which he obtained possession, came from. BYERLY was an agent for the negotiation or sale of the bonds, and LEA was an intermediate party between RUSSELL and BAILEY. It was also ascertained that Mr. FLOYD gave acceptances to the amount of nearly seven millions of dollars, or from two to three millions more than RUSSELL, MAJORS & Co. ever earned. While these contractors received all the money that was due them, the acceptances were given on the strength of their contract. Senator BENJAMIN, it will be seen, was an important witness. The Committee have ascertained that many of the acceptances issued by FLOYD are still out, and $260,000 worth of them are in the hands of one or two parties alone, but they are, of course, worthless. The Committee make no recommendation, but merely report the facts.

In the New-York State Senate yesterday, Senators FERRY, KETCHUM and CONNOLLY were appointed on the Select Committee to make arrangements for the reception of the President elect. The Harlem Bridge Amendment bill was reported favorably. The resolution of the Assembly appointing FRANCIS GRANGER as Commissioner to Washington in place of THURLOW WEED, declined, was laid over—Mr. TRUMAN objecting to suspending the rules for the purpose of considering it. The bill authorizing the State indorsement of the United States bonds was passed after some debate by a vote of 17 to 7. In Committee of the Whole, the Governor's Message being under consideration, Mr. COLVIN made a bitter attack upon Gov. MORGAN, whom he charged with pecuniary motives for his action in reference to the Troy and Schenectady Railroad. In the Assembly, in Committee of the Whole, the bill to provide for the punishment of murder, treason and arson was taken up and debated, the pending question being the substitution of imprisonment for life for the death penalty. Progress was reported, and the balance of the session was occupied by the consideration of the annual appropriation bill.

The Republican Central Club, last evening, appointed Committees to prepare for the reception of the President of the United States elect on his arrival here. Resolutions against all compromise were adopted, and Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN delivered an address.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the 4th inst., with the mails, passengers and treasure which left California on the 21st ult., arrived at this port last evening. She brings over a million in treasure. The California news has been anticipated by the Pony Express. From New-Granada we have somewhat contradictory reports of the movements of the revolutionists. By a previous arrival we were assured that the revolutionary forces under MOSQUERA had suffered a very serious defeat, which would probably put an end to his operations entirely; but we now hear that the report of his defeat is at least doubtful. It is asserted, on the contrary, that he has been joined by Gen. LOPEZ, with "aid and comfort" in the shape of men and money, and that he is now more than ever likely to overthrow OSPINA'S Government. The South and Central American mails had not reached Aspinwall when the *North Star* sailed, and we are in consequence not in receipt of our usual correspondence from those points.

The regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, was one of more than ordinary interest. The Mayor sent in two vetoes, one upon the report of the Harlem Bridge Committee, grounded on the assertion that the real facts in the case had been misrepresented, the other on the tax levy for the County, for reasons which the Mayor sufficiently gives. The President elect is, on motion of Mr. PURDY, to be received and treated, as becomes his exalted station, by the *County* of New-York, and Messrs. PURDY, DUTCHER and ELY were appointed a Committee to wait upon Mr. LINCOLN, on his arrival here, and tender the hospitalities of the County to him.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, through Judge DALY, yesterday rendered an opinion in the case of Smith *vs.* The Mayor, &c., brought to recover carriage-hire of the Committees and gouty members of the Common Council. The judgment of the Court, at trial term, by which the plaintiff was nonsuited, is reversed, and a new trial ordered. In the General Sessions, three burglars pleaded guilty, and were sent to Sing Sing for long terms. One prisoner was acquitted on a trial for larceny, and the rest of the day was occupied with the trial of a man for committing rape on his own daughter. The case is still on. In the Special Sessions, the progress of a trial for false pretences disclosed the existence of some secret societies not extensively known to fame. A full report will be found in our legal column.

There was a strong and well-sustained market for Stocks yesterday, growing out of improved political confidence, and the eagerness of some of the old speculators in the market, both outside the Board of Brokers and in, to resume an active movement such as preceded the political months last Fall. New-York Central closed 78¾ ex-dividend. State Stocks firm. Money easy on private securities. Exchange sold largely for the *Arabia* at the reduced rates, and closed 104½@105 for Bankers Bills on London.

Light sales of Cotton and Breadstuffs were effected yesterday; prices of the latter generally tended downward. The high claims of ship-owners had the effect of checking export movements, which were also impeded by the difficulties in the Sterling Exchange market. Provisions, Metals, Fish, Candles, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Oils, Seeds, Tobacco and Whalebone were quiet. Groceries, Spices and Whisky were less freely sought after. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

At the Cattle Market, yesterday, the transactions were far from brisk. The rain in the morning and deep mud in the yards all day, were against the sellers, while buyers were not anxious to buy any considerable supply of meat, with the weather as warm as in May. Over 3,000 cattle were offered at Forty-fourth-street, in addition to the previous sales at other yards, and further supplies were expected in. Purchasers therefore deemed it best to hold over until to-day, when they anticipate larger concessions in prices than holders were willing to allow yesterday. The market sales effected were at a decline of ½c. from last week's low rates. Very few cattle sold for over 9c.—more at less than 7½c. than over that figure, while coarse oxen and stags, which abounded, went at 5c.@6c. There was no prospect of an improvement for the second day of sales, and it is quite likely the market for the week will turn out the hardest since last Fall.

Secession Subsiding.

To-day the electoral votes for President of the United States are to be counted in Congress, and Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE, as the presiding Officer of the two Houses in joint session, is to declare who is to fill that high office for the next four years. At the outset of the secession movement it was confidently predicted on the one hand, and widely feared on the other, that a revolutionary attempt would be made to prevent the performance of this duty, and thus to keep the Executive department of the Government from falling into the hands of the Republican Party. All these apprehensions have disappeared. No one now doubts that this duty will be performed,—that Mr. LINCOLN will be duly proclaimed the President elect,—that he will be inaugurated on the 4th of March, and will enter forthwith upon the discharge of the functions of his office. The clouds that lowered so heavily upon our political horizon have, to this extent, been dispersed,—partly without doubt by the preparations made under the direction of Gen. SCOTT to meet any such attempted violence, and partly by the salutary change which has come over the public mind in the Southern States.

These influences will continue to operate, and will grow more effective with the lapse of time. Every day's reflection will convince the Southern people of the groundlessness of their fears, and the irrational character of the panic which has impelled them to such rash and disastrous action. The Union feeling in the Border States has grown stronger and stronger, with every day, and two of them have already pronounced their most emphatic condemnation of the attempts that are made to overthrow the Constitution. Nothing but time, and a fair appeal to the judgment of the people, with free discussion of the great issue involved, has been needed, or is needed now, to turn the tide of secession and to overthrow the leading conspirators upon their own soil. The leaders in the Cotton States have been perfectly aware of this fact from the beginning. And they have achieved their temporary success only by seizing a moment of partisan excitement, caused by the election of a Republican President, to plunge the people into revolution, and to prevent the possibility of their reflecting upon the consequences of the steps they were about to take.

The London *Times*, in an able and striking article on this subject, which we copied yesterday, alleged that there was no such thing as loyalty among the American people, and that nothing could demonstrate more clearly the inherent weakness of our form of Government than the sudden and complete success of a movement of rebellion. The *Times* fails to take into account a necessary incident of every Government which relies on popular support, the fact, namely, that in every emergency it must have *time* for an appeal to the public judgment. Any Government may be taken by surprise—as England was by the Indian mutiny; and those Governments which keep the largest armies in constant readiness for service, at home or abroad, have the means of suppressing discontent most promptly, although not always with the most permanent effect. France is much more efficient in this respect than England. She can strike the instant the blow is required—while England was compelled to see rebellion triumphant for months in India, before she could gather up her energies to crush it.

Just in proportion as a Government relies on public sentiment, instead of a standing army, for support, does this difficulty of instant action increase. In this country most extraordinary advantages are given to conspiracy and rebellion by this feature of our Government. They can plot in secret, and act upon instant impulse; while the power of the people—which is to meet and thwart them—requires time for its development and organization. The leaders in this Disunion plot have had every possible advantage for its consummation. Political parties have played into their hands,—the tendency of political contests has increased their strength,—they have had aiders and abettors in every department of the general Government, and even in the Cabinet. The President himself, has been their unwitting tool,—and the great mass of the people have been utterly unconscious or incredulous of their designs. This is the secret of their apparent success. They would have had precisely the same success in any other country, under the same circumstances,—though the revenge might have come more speedily where standing armies, instead of the will of the people, constitute the court of last resort. But our remedy is surer in its effect, although it is slower in its operation. With the army of France, we might have overrun and desolated the seceding States with fire and sword, but we should have left the slumbering fires of a worse rebellion in the ashes that would have marked our steps. We shall extinguish it now by the *votes of the people*, even in the seceding States themselves. It may take some time to accomplish the work, but when done once, it is done forever.

We must ask our friends abroad, therefore, not to form too hasty a judgment of the weakness of our Government, or of the success of this rebellion against its authority. England would not have tolerated our recognition of the independence of her Indian colonies, until she had made full and fair trial of her means of repressing it. We have a right to demand similar forbearance in the present case. We shall summon the people of the whole country to support the Government and put down this treasonable rebellion. The reaction has already commenced, and it will go on until the work is complete. But neither our own people, nor our foreign critics, must be impatient for the result.

Mr. Lincoln's Sentiments.

Mr. LINCOLN evidently regards his departure for Washington as a fit occasion for breaking the silence he has hitherto so resolutely maintained on the state of public affairs. He is no longer simply a private citizen, but is on his way to the assumption of duties and responsibilities more grave and momentous than have ever before been devolved upon any of his predecessors. In acknowledging the greetings which he receives from his fellow-citizens at the various points of his journey, he accordingly refers to those duties, and to the important questions of practical policy which will engage his earliest official attention. While it would be evidently unfair to regard such casual remarks as indicating, with any great precision, the line of conduct which he will pursue as President, they may very justly be studied as indicating the general spirit and temper with which he will enter upon his official duties.

It is very evident from his speech at Indianapolis, that Mr. LINCOLN has no sympathy with that theory of our Government which regards it as a voluntary league of sovereign States,—from which any one of them may secede at pleasure. He recognizes no right on the part of any portion of the people, whether organized as a State, or as a County, or not organized at all, to "break up the Nation," and then coerce other States into compliance with their demands. In what he says, moreover, of the use of the words *coercion* and *invasion*, it is very easy to see that his views of the nature and powers of the Federal Government are widely different from those entertained by Senator MASON and other apologists of secession. His remarks are worthy of special attention:

> "Coercion and invasion are terms much used now with temper and hot blood. Let us not misunderstand their meaning nor the meaning of those who use them. Let us get their meaning from men who deprecate the things which they would represent by their use. What is the meaning of these words? Would marching an army into South Carolina *with hostile intent* be an invasion? I think it would, and it would be coercion also if South Carolina were forced to submit. But if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts, collect duties, or withhold the mails, where they were habitually violated, would any or all of these things be invasion or coercion? Do professional Union-lovers, resolved to resist coercion, understand such things as these on the part of the United States to be coercion or invasion? *If they do, their idea of preservation is exceedingly thin and airy.* In their view the Union as a family relation would seem to be no regular marriage, but a sort of free-love arrangement, to be maintained by passional attraction."

Nothing can be more definite than this. Mr. LINCOLN maintains the right and the duty of the Government to enforce its laws, to hold its forts, and take such steps as may most effectually defeat all resistance to its authority. Nor can there be any doubt that he will make this belief the basis of his action as President. Indeed, it is utterly impossible for any President of the United States to take any other view of his duty in this matter. He is sworn to maintain and defend the Constitution, and to enforce the laws of Congress. He would be doing neither, if he were to permit them to be repudiated and defied with impunity.

THE TWO CONFEDERACIES—UNDER WHICH KING?—The *Journal of Commerce*, in speaking of the new Southern Confederacy, says:

> "We intimated in a former article that Mr. LINCOLN, on his accession to power, was likely to find a government fully organized, claiming supreme jurisdiction over a portion of the States, and that such government was quite likely, also, to possess *vastly greater ability and vigor, in its Executive Department, than the remaining Government of the United States. The sequel shows the correctness of our prediction;* and the fact will prove painfully true before the close of the next Administration, should Mr. LINCOLN listen to the counsels of the rash and anti-compromising wing of his party. This he ought not to do."

With all its partialities for the Southern Slave-holding Confederacy, the *Journal* ought, in common fairness, to reserve its final judgment as to the comparative merit of the two nations until after a fair trial of both. The "Executive Department" of the United States will not be behind that of the Southern Confederacy in ability or vigor,—nor is Mr. LINCOLN likely to be insensible to the magnitude and importance of the duties devolved upon him. Much of the vigor of every Government, however, depends on the support it receives from the people. The Southern Government will be energetic enough at the outset, because it has the unanimous outward support of its constituents. It has no opposition,—and the more vigorous and violent its measures, the more warmly will it be applauded. How long this will last remains to be seen.

We should like to know something of the attitude of the *Journal of Commerce* towards the incoming Administration of the Federal Government. Suppose Mr. LINCOLN adopts a policy of conciliation—tendering to the South all just and proper guarantees for their rights, and at the same time maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution and declining to recognize disunion as an accomplished fact,—will the *Journal* give him a fair support in the execution of such a policy? Or is it pledged to a partisan crusade against his Administration without reference to the policy he may adopt?

The Great Robbery.

The report of the Special Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the fraudulent abstraction of Bonds belonging to the Indian Trust Fund from the Department of the Interior, is a document to which, more perhaps than to any other, the future philosophical historian will refer when seeking to explain the hidden origin of our existing national difficulties. With an Administration so imbecile and blindly confident in its Chief Magistrate, so utterly corrupt and reckless in one of its most important subordinates,—there can be but little wonder that all public virtue fell to the point of paralysis in the National Government, and that schemes of treason throve and flourished to a luxuriant but premature blossom, on the rank soil and beneath the torrid atmosphere of organized official delinquency.

As to the report itself, it is an admirably clear and cogent exposition of villainy so monstrous and audacious as to call a blush to the cheek of every intelligent citizen who may read it. The disgrace can be little less than national, when we find a Cabinet officer, in league with clerks, contractors and the miscellaneous harpies of the lobby, engaged in the constant and deliberate plunder not only of the National Treasury, but in fraudulently obtaining advances of money from all banks, commercial firms or other private parties, who could be induced to accept his official indorsements as security for private loans. The Committee report that of unconditional acceptances issued by JOHN B. FLOYD, the great criminal of our Cabinet history, there are now afloat and in the hands of innocent holders an amount certainly not less than $5,339,395—while of acceptances, conditional on the performance of contract work by Messrs. RUSSELL, MAJORS and WADDELL, the total is not less than $780,000—thus showing an aggregate of $6,137,395, either to be assumed by the National Government or to fall as an unrelieved loss on the private holders.

All the specious pleadings heretofore advanced by Mr. RUSSELL in behalf of his own innocence are swept to the winds by the testimony taken before the Committee,—his position being now clearly revealed as the chief outside agent employed by Ex-Secretary FLOYD in the task of putting spurious acceptances into circulation, and tempting the clerk, GODARD BAILEY, to the theft of the bonds placed under his charge. We find him in company with one LUKE LEA, formerly a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, proceeding to Washington with the deliberate purpose of enticing BAILEY to commit the theft;—we find LEA opening the proposition to BAILEY—"a bankrupt in fortune, and political adventurer," who had, nevertheless, been placed in charge of more than $3,000,000 worth of Bonds, though only having given $5,000 as security for his good behavior; we find LEA arranging an interview between BAILEY and RUSSELL, which takes place at the War Department, where they are introduced to each other for the first time by Col. W. R. DRINKARD, Chief Clerk of the Department, and "Secretary FLOYD's most intimate friend;" and it is at this interview that Col. DRINKARD reaffirms what LEA had before represented to BAILEY—to wit, that FLOYD's illegal acceptances were in danger of going to protest, and that by any such disgrace the sensitive criminal "would be greatly agonized and disturbed."

The preliminaries thus arranged between LEA, DRINKARD, RUSSELL and BAILEY—the two latter, as the parties now mainly in interest, retire and hold "a private interview in a room on the third story of the War Department,"—the result being that "within a few hours thereafter" Mr. BAILEY had stolen Bonds to the amount of $150,000 from the safe under his charge, and with this amount of booty as the product of the first attempt, Mr. RUSSELL returned to New-York. Two subsequent robberies were committed by BAILEY at the instigation of RUSSELL, acting as the representative of JOHN B. FLOYD's necessities; one of these in September, amounting to $387,000, and the third in December, amounting to $333,000—an aggregate of $870,000 stolen by BAILEY, in order to save the sensitive Ex-Secretary from being "agonized and disturbed" by the detection and exposure of his infamies. For $735,000 of the amounts so stolen, Mr. RUSSELL had deposited Mr. FLOYD's unconditional acceptances as a sort of poultice to so much of a conscience as Mr. BAILEY might have had remaining;—but as if to prove beyond any shadow of question the complicity of Mr. FLOYD in the robbery, we find that on the 13th day of last December—the date of the last theft—the Ex-Secretary gives another acceptance for $135,000, the precise sum needed to make up the difference between the acceptances given by RUSSELL to BAILEY and the Bonds stolen by BAILEY and handed to RUSSELL.

That all these thefts and fraudulent acceptances were issued as parts of a deeply laid scheme for the disruption of the National Government and the concealment of official delinquency by the destruction of all the means for its subsequent exposure,—may be judged from the fact that, even as far back as last September, *the 4th day of next March* was agreed upon as the time for the redelivery by RUSSELL to BAILEY of the purloined securities; and, again, Mr. WAGNER, to whom BAILEY had entrusted a confession designed to clear Ex-Secretary THOMPSON, of the Interior, from any blame,—received orders not to deliver the document until "five days before the 4th of March." Here we have clear indications of a preconceived resolve, on the part of FLOYD and his associate conspirators, to break up the National Government at the close of Mr. BUCHANAN's term, and to prevent the discovery of their various acts and implements of pillage by the prevention of Mr. LINCOLN's inauguration.

But what must be thought of the moral atmosphere in which all these deeds were done, when we find a Senator of the United States—Hon. H. M. RICE, of Minnesota—of his own free will and accord, assuming the character of messenger and apologist for the dishonest clerk, handing his confession to Secretary THOMPSON in the very chamber of the President, and subsequently refusing to appear before the Investigating Committee, on the ground that his "Senatorial privilege" protected his part in the matter from the Committee's scrutiny? By what arguments he may have urged Secretary THOMPSON to conceal the shame of his colleague, the Secretary of War, we can therefore only conjecture; but public opinion is never slow, nor is the public instinct apt to err in placing a true construction on the refusal of Mr. RICE to be examined.

Finally, we cannot abstain from commenting on the advice given by District Attorney OULD to the Special Committee, to the effect that FLOYD, RUSSELL and BAILEY should be summoned before said Committee for examination,—it not being within the range of any supposable probability that Mr. OULD was not perfectly aware at the time of giving such advice, that this course, if adopted, would almost certainly preclude any possibility of a criminal conviction under the existing statutes in reference to witnesses before Congressional Committees. This very fact of having been so summoned before the Special Committee is the technical objection now relied upon by RUSSELL and FLOYD to save them from a conviction for their numerous felonies; and as Mr. OULD has at all times been a prominent friend and *protégé* of the Ex-Secretary's, he will find it difficult to convince the public that his professional advice was given "according to the best of his judgment," in the interest of the prosecution.

As to Mr. JEROME B. SIMPSON, RUSSELL's confidential agent in this city, who took the steamer for Europe on the day of the first rumor of the discoveries in the Department of the Interior,—it may not, perhaps, be known to the Special Committee, that his brother, an officer in the United States army, has been for several years the superintendent selected by JOHN B. FLOYD to examine and report upon the qualities and quantities of the various supplies furnished by RUSSELL, MAJORS and WADDELL under their contract. Is it not time that this officer should be examined, as he must certainly be in possession of important information?

DRAWING IT MILD—BY TELEGRAPH.—The telegraph told us a few days since that the Postmaster at Milwaukee, Wis., had been removed because of a "discrepancy in his accounts." Since this energetic announcement, we have waited anxiously to learn what irreconcilable "discrepancy" made it necessary for the official in question to call in the aid of the Special Mail Agent; whether he had found to his dismay that the funds accumulated more rapidly than they ought to have done, or whether he could not get together enough by a few dimes to satisfy the demands of the Government. In the lack of positive information we are forced to the conclusion that this euphemistic telegram covers up another defalcation,—for such is the tenor of the times,—and we must express our regret that this gentle and guarded mode of expression did not come into vogue much earlier in the season. Then instead of the startling announcement that Mr. COBB had brought the Government to the verge of bankruptcy, or that Mr. THOMPSON was implicated in the abstraction of millions' worth of bonds, we should have been told that these eminent financiers had discovered "discrepancies" in their accounts, and handed over their portfolios to their successors. Wall-street might then have realized the true state of affairs gradually, and stocks, instead of dropping 5 or 6 per cent. in a single day, would have gone down more slowly.

So, too, in announcing the affair of the *Star of the West*, it might have been said that the vessel in question appeared off Charleston harbor, and that "circumstances,"—cannon balls need not have been mentioned,—obliged her to put about and return to the port whence she departed. Such statements as these would not have shocked the nerves of the most timid, and by the time that the facts were revealed, people would have been prepared for the worst. Had such considerate telegraphers as the one at Milwaukee had control of the wires in the Southern States during the last three or four months, it is impossible to tell how many disagreeable sensations we might have been spared.

RETIREMENT OF MR. YANCEY.—In the Alabama State Convention on the 29th ult., Hon. W. L. YANCEY made a speech on the Slave-trade question, which is characterized as one of the ablest efforts of his life. It is well known that Mr. YANCEY has for many years insisted that the prohibition of the Slave-trade by Congress was a grievous wrong upon the rights of the South,—involving a violation of its equality and a severe blow to its growth and prosperity. He now, however, yielding to the necessities of the moment, concurs in the *impolicy* of restoring that trade at present,—and accordingly urges the adoption of a resolution declaring it to be "unwise and inexpedient" to reopen it.

In his remarks, Mr. YANCEY said he "addressed his fellow-citizens *for the last time*, certainly for many years to come, and that he retired to private life with the intention never again to leave it." His motives for so doing were not stated. It is certainly somewhat singular that a man who has taken so prominent and influential a part in promoting the dissolution of the Union, should decline all share in the conduct of the new government after his object has been accomplished. Mr. YANCEY's abilities, great as they are, are probably better adapted to the task of destroying a government than of constructing a new one.

A GOOD WAY OF STATING IT.—A correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* thus ingeniously states the fact of the decision of the Secessionists not to attack Fort Pickens:

> PENSACOLA, Fla., Saturday, Feb. 2, 1861.
> Gen. CLARK arrived yesterday. He is one of the recently-elected Brigadier-Generals in Mississippi. He came for the purpose of bringing the affair here to *a focus. His demand was for a fight, or that the Mississippians must go home. The latter alternative was accepted.* Gen. CHASE has gone again to Montgomery. The Mississippians will embark from Warrington on Monday morning.

This is a very good way of putting the case. The "acceptance of the alternative" is a much better phrase than "backing out." But they mean precisely the same thing.

EXPLANATORY.—As we supposed, the item inserted in the Tax Levy, for the payment of Messrs. MCSPEDON & BAKER, had relation to the Commissioners of Records' claim, and not to any supplies furnished "to Courts and Heads of Departments during the year, 1859." The amount we find is $72,000 allowed by the General Term of the Supreme Court, under the act passed last Winter.

THE BATTERY CHAPEL.—A free chapel for public worship has been opened on the corner of State and Bridge streets, fronting on the Battery, and directly opposite Castle Garden. Sunday services are held at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. Officers and seamen attached to vessels, boarders and visitors in the adjacent hotels and dwellings, are invited to consider the chapel free and open to them at all times. Arrangements will be made to have Sunday services on shipboard, at a convenient hour, during the Summer months. The chapel is under the care of Rev. CHARLES M. DENISON, and promises great usefulness in the lower part of the City.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

Over a Million in Treasure.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Doubts About the Reported Defeat of the Revolutionists.

OUR CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall, on the 4th inst., with the mails, passengers and treasure which left San Francisco on the 21st ult., arrived at this port last evening.

At the time she left Aspinwall the mails from Central and South America had not arrived, and we are, consequently, without our usual correspondence from those points.

The advices from New-Granada are interesting. There seems to be considerable doubt about the report of the defeat of the revolutionary forces under MOSQUERA. It is alleged that no such action as that reported by the previous arrival had been fought, and that, on the contrary, MOSQUERA was in a better position than ever to cope with President OSPINA—having been joined by Gen. LOPEZ, who had brought both men and money to the revolutionary cause.

The *North Star* brings $1,051,313 in specie, consigned as follows:

Wm. Hoge & Co.	$30,000	Kirby, Byrne & Co.	$31,000
Order	11,087	Frank Baker	8,000
American Ex. Bank.	25,000	W. S. Coleman & Co.	39,000
P. Naylor	12,000	R Meader&O Adams.	8,000
E. C. Knight & Co.	5,000	American Ex. Bank.	25,000
Order	2,000	Jennings & Brewster	7,000
Harbeck & Co.	1,000	James Patrick & Co.	30,000
Charles W. Crosby.	11,000	Aug. Belmont & Co.	128,0[illegible]
James Lee & Co.	3,000	American Ex. Bank.	16,000
J. H. Coghill	15,000	Metropolitan Bank.	32,058
Ballin & Sanders	15,000	Eugene Kelly	24,000
H Whitwell	2,500	Conroy O'Connor	10,000
Neustadter Bros.	12,000	Richard Patrick	40,000
W Seligman & Co.	32,000	J. Stanwood	7,000
W. Hiller & Co.	13,000	A S.Rosenbaum &Co.	33,000
S. & C. S. Johnson	10,000	DuncanSh'rman&Co.	70,068
Order	8,000	American Ex Bank.	36,000
J.Strauss,Bros.& Co.	26,000	Z. Ernstein Bros.	17,500
Order	4,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	142,500
S. Tilton & Co.	8,000	L.Von Hoffman & Co.	68,000
J. Hiller & Bro.	10,000	Order	5,000
Scholle & Bro.	17,600	A. S. Rossire & Co.	1,500

We are under obligations to the Purser of the *North Star*, and to the Express Messenger of WELLS, FARGO & Co., for the prompt delivery of our news packages.

FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Movements of the Revolutionary Forces—Doubts About the Reported Defeat of Mosquera—The Government Seriously Threatened—Panama Quiet—Naval News, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Feb. 4, 1861.

Our South and Central American, as well as Bogota mails, only coming due in a day or two, I have little or nothing to write to-day.

The British steamer *Anne*, from Guayaquil and New-Granadian Pacific ports, arrived here on the 2d inst., having left Guayaquil on the 23d ult. The Convention to frame a Constitution for Ecuador was in session at Quito, with Gen. FLORES as Chairman. Don GARCIA MORENO, who is at present Governor of Guayaquil, would undoubtedly be made President of the Republic; while behind the throne, but greater than the throne itself, would be Gen. FLORES.

We have numerous reports from Buenaventura as to the movements of the revolutionary forces of Generals MOSQUERA, in Cundinamarca, and OBANDO, in Cauca; but none of them of a very positive character. OBANDO, it appears, followed the Government Commander, CORDOVA, in his retreat to Pasto, in the South of Cauca, but sudden information caused him to turn back when within one day of Pasto, which was within his grasp. This movement is said to have been caused by the appearance of Col. ENAO, of Antioquia, who had entered Cauca in an offensive attitude, and who is reported to be at Castago, with 900 men, between OBANDO, who has 1,600, and MOSQUERA's force of 3,000 or 4,000. It is not easy to understand the benefit of such a position, in a military point of view, to ENAO, as if he means to fight, he will surely be overwhelmed by OBANDO.

No confirmation of the reported defeat of Gen. MOSQUERA by Gen. PARIS has been received, although some of the Conservatives still claim it to be a fact. On the contrary, there are letters in town which say that MOSQUERA was in Neiva—say eight days' march from Bogota—and that he has been joined there by Gen. LOPEZ, with men and money. And as LOPEZ is a bitter enemy of OSPINA, this latter report is not at all improbable. If LOPEZ *has* declared in favor of MOSQUERA, the Government of President OSPINA is in imminent danger, for LOPEZ is a very careful man, as well as a good hater, and would not join MOSQUERA unless he felt certain of his success. We shall have to await the arrival of the Carthagena mail for the solution of all these reports.

Panama is quiet at present, some money having been raised to pay and feed the Santa Marta soldiers in garrison here. The Intendente has had all the old brass cannon at the fort in Porto Bello brought to Aspinwall, from whence they will be shipped to New-York for sale.

The little steamer *Laura Frances*, that went ten days since to Maracaibo, or to the Atrato River, with the New-Granadian members of Congress from Panama for Bogota, has not yet returned.

Our Isthmus rains have not yet ceased, although we ought now to be six weeks into the dry season.

The U. S. flag-steamer *Lancaster*, and the sloop-of-war *St Mary's*, are in port; also the British steam-corvette *Mutine*. I fear that the *Levant* must now be given up as lost, she having sailed from the Sandwich Islands direct for Panama in the middle of last September.

Gen. WOLL, one of MIRAMON'S officers, and so well known in all the Mexican revolutions, came passenger from San Francisco to Panama in the *Uncle Sam* to-day. At Manzanillo, in Mexico, the authorities asked that he should be given up to them, but Capt. LAPPIDGE of course refused their request.

F. W. R.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The New-Almaden Mine ,(but not the Adjoining Land,) Confirmed to the Claimants—Judges MacAllister and Hoffman find no Frauds—Notable Sally of State Prison Convicts—Insolvents—Abstract of Gov. Downey's Message—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21, 1861.

New-Almaden, the most threadbare of all topics, has yielded a sensation to the town. On Wednesday and Thursday Judges MACALLISTER and HOFFMAN, of the United States Court, rendered their decision as to the claim of CASTILLERO. At the time appointed, 11 A. M. of the day first named, about one hundred persons gathered into the ample District Court Room, to learn the issue of so many years' anxiety. What would be the decision none knew, or whether the two Judges would agree. Judge MACALLISTER read his opinion, or rather a "brief" of it, first,—beginning at 11 A. M., and ending at 3½, the Court having taken, meanwhile, half-an-hour's recess. The Judge is a gentleman of portly proportions and small voice. Every corner of the room had its own generation of echoes. His Honor read very slowly, and with careful reference to the strong points. With the closest attention it was difficult for the ear to catch his words while they flowed evenly, but when point was to be made, down sank the Judge's to an impressive whisper, and at the end came a thwack with his fist upon the table that buried in its resounding wave all that for the last minute preceded it. This method of delivery put the hearers on the rack, and curiosity grew intense to learn what the event would be. However, at 2 o'clock it was clear that up to that hour, the opinion had been all for the claimants. The arguments of the next hour were as positively for the Government. Then the alternations grew more and more frequent, until the closing sentence, which lifts the spirits of the claimants again, but not to the high top-gallant of their wish.

All these five hours Judge HOFFMAN sat quietly listening, most of the time back to the reader. The anxious observer read in his suddenly elevated eye-brows, and the smile that would play over his boyish face, very frequent dissent to the argument of the portly Circuit Judge; the wise ones said there would be a split decision. But the split was in the claim, not in the decision; for no sooner had MCALLISTER concluded than he handed over the form of decree to which he said both Judges were prepared to annex their names. HOFFMAN said that his opinion on many points differed—he would read that on Thursday—but to the decree he had assented. On Thursday, from 11 to 3 o'clock, the younger Judge was rapidly reading his opinion, which covered 412 foolscap pages. If the claimants preferred to tie up the case inextricably he would make his decision conform to his opinion, otherwise he would waive the difference. Claimants did not hesitate to affirm their preference to take what the proposed decree would give them, rather than the risk of two decisions. So the decree was filed, which gives 7 *pertenencias* (that is, 200 varas in width of surface land by 1,400 varas in length) about the New-Almaden Mine to the Boltons, Barrons, &c., who hold the Castillero title, but does not give them the whole of the 3,000 varas which CASTILLERO claimed. The land confirmed does not include the site of the Company's smelting works, or the land whence they get their wood. But that is of little consequence. For if this land not confirmed to them should hereafter be confirmed to the Berryesas, the Bolton-Barron people hold most of the Berryesa title; if it reverts to the United States Government, a few hundred dollars ought to buy it.

Judge MCALLISTER's opinion was that the theory, so elaborately argued by the counsel for the Government, that the titles were forged or antedated, was wrong. The only positive or plausible evidence of forgery or ante-dating was contained in a letter from J. ALEXANDER FORBES to ALEXANDER FORBES, written professedly in 1848. That letter MCALLISTER thought was clearly itself a forgery. To CASTILLERO the Court confirmed all the rights of the discoverer and operator of a mine; all beyond that it denied him. Judge HOFFMAN's opinion would have given him the two-league grant, in addition to the seven *pertenencias*.

The decision is greeted on all sides with demonstrations of high satisfaction. Work will doubtless be soon recommenced at New-Almaden, and quicksilver—without which every miner is like a writer without pen or pencil—will again abound. As both Judges, in their opinions, declare the charge of fraud in the title to be without foundation, it is almost a matter of course that the injunction will be dissolved. A notice of intention to move such dissolution next Saturday in the Circuit Court has already been made.

But happy as the claimants ought to be in what they get, inasmuch as an appeal to the Supreme Court, with the hope of getting confirmed the additional two-league grant which HOFFMAN's opinion would entitle them to, involves no peril, such appeal they have already taken.

Some 30 convicts in our State Prison paid, last week, a costly tribute to the liberty that they adore afar off. Seldom have convicts essayed to obtain their freedom under more desperate discouragements. A water-cart was just passing outward through the gate of the high wall that surrounds the yard, when suddenly these 30 made a desperate rush for the open gate. There were three guards by the gate, and Sheriff KINNARD, of Sutter County, who had just lodged a prisoner at the office, stood near them. The convicts divided into four squads, and each squad snatched a freeman to use in the flight, as a shield from the shots of the guards on the wall. The ringleader picked up the Sheriff, and throwing him over his shoulder, wore him as a Digger wears a papoose. The Sheriff, finding all his struggles vain, finally threw his own cloak over the face of his "old man of the sea," when he was dropped like a hot potato. But soon coming upon another unused guard, the convict shouldered him, and was making good time when a shot in the rear stretched him dead upon the ground. The officers of the prison, meanwhile, had picked up their arms, and were giving chase to the fugitives, whose numbers would have been indefinitely increased if a trusty prisoner had not slammed to the gate, and so prevented a general delivery. The officers blazed away as they ran, and with very good effect. Seven men who had used between them Deputy-Warden PENNY, as their cover, soon fell, the Deputy himself catching one ball on his elbow, shattering the bones and making it probable that he will lose his arm. When three of the prisoners had been killed, and thirteeen others wounded, all but one, who is still missing, of the unharmed wheeled about, surrendered, and were marched back to quarters. Every fellow who engaged in this race for liberty was a long-term man, and all were Mexicans.

I have already detailed the suicide of N. T. STOCKFLETH, the Hamburg Consul, who, finding himself unable to meet some notes that came due last steamer-day, called in death as a preferred creditor. Before the Coroner had done exploring the course of the bullet that the Consul fired at his own heart, the attachments began to pour in, and in two days the "Lady Adams' Company," of Sacramento, was stripped of ten years' honorable earnings. A meeting of creditors of the firm was held, which passed resolutions exonerating all of STOCKFLETH's partners, as it was proven clearly that they were entirely ignorant of the speculations to forward which he was abusing the Company's credit. A will of the suicide has been found, but as he leaves nothing but a mountain of debts, its tenor is of no importance.

JACOB WIMMER, whose restaurant, as the butter was usually free from the fashionable rancidity, stood in the highest repute, has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Act. His debts, $6,405; his assets, among which are 400 feet in the Carson City Silver Lead, whose ore assayed $1,700 to the ton, nothing! Among his losses he reckons $1,500 by investment in Washoe mining claims.

After ten days balloting, the Douglas men were having nominated a man for whom the Republicans could vote, our Assembly enjoys a Speaker, and Gov. DOWNEY has sent in his annual message. It is more than respectable—it is a highly creditable document, though one of his recommendations I believe it would disgrace the State to adopt

On our Federal Relations it is sensible and sound. It scouts the idea of a separate Pacific Republic; it counsels the abolition of Personal Liberty bills at the North, and that the South be satisfied with that action. Emanating from a born Democrat, it is not surprising that the message takes it for granted that the cause of the threatening dissolution is to be found in those terrible Personal Liberty bills.

Our State, says Gov. DOWNEY, is in excellent condition; our people love and abide the laws; crime decreases; confidence in every Department of the Government exists. The extravagance of former years has saddled us with a $4,000,000 debt, and nothing to show for it but a State Prison, that leaks unaccountably its contents, and an indifferent Asylum for the Insane. But we pay our debts, and mean to. The receipts in the Treasury last year were $1,508,698, the expenses $1,422,042, leaving a balance of $86,656. The assessed valued of real and personal property in the State is $148,000,000. Make no appropriations henceforth except there is a reasonable prospect of money in the Treasury to meet them. Lease the labor of the State prisoners to private parties, but hold fast on to the control of the prison itself. The Insane Asylum had $93,000 appropriations last year. It is in good condition, but too many patients who have money are there at the public expense. $12,000 have been spent on the State Reform School. The Governor says he knows little of the transactions of the Trustees, except that he has audited their salaries. He predicts the failure of the concern, and regrets that he signed the bill. Repeal it, he says, and—[here our little Governor shows himself fifty years behind the age]—make a separate department within the State Prison walls for the boys that need reforming! Continue the donations to the Charitable Societies, and be generous towards the Whitney Geological survey. The new Capitol—the section that was contracted out for $80,000—will be completed probably ten months hence. For the third time a Constitutional Convention has been repudiated; now let the project sleep, lest banks be inaugurated, our solid gold currency be transmuted into worthless paper, a wholesale system of internal improvements be begun, and a deep pit be dug to bury our prosperity in. Submit to the people a few amendments to the Constitution, such as adding two judges to the Supreme Bench, limiting the legislative sessions to sixty days each, and making them biennial, abolishing the personal liability clause relating to corporations, which effectually prohibits domestic insurance companies, and increasing to $500 the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in mining districts. The new Stamp act has decreased the revenue and increased its expenses. Amend it. The people are patriotic, they contributed last election day $11,000 toward the Washington monument, and the Legislature appropriated last Winter $1,000. Let Congress be memorialized to permit California to annex the Washoe Silver District and establish our eastern boundary line on the 118th degree of longitude. Washoe wants it, we want it, and Utah is supposed to be willing. No troops have been called out during the year to fight Indians in our borders. This is a novel report to make. Abolish the fee-system throughout the State and salary all your officers. The trial in San Francisco has reduced expenditures 50 per cent., "and secured a City Government unequaled for efficiency, and, perhaps unparalleled in the Union." Allow no one to vote who has not paid his poll-tax. There are not arms and ammunition enough in the Armory to equip one hundred men. Beg Congress to give us 10,000 stand of arms and accoutrements. Increase our twenty-five cents *per capita* military tax to one dollar, and levy a property tax of five cents on each $100 to raise a fund for the purchase of arms and rent of an Armory for, at least, each regiment. Reduce the number of Assemblymen and Senators to the minimum, and abolish the mileage. These briefly are Gov. DOWNEY's recommendations, and with a few exceptional points they command the admiration of all the people.

There was a spasmodic attempt to get up a Union meeting in turn. The managers proposed Judge MCALLISTER for Chairman, which coming to the ears of the people, there was a hiss at the whole affair. The Judge is a Georgian, whose record is not perfectly clear on the Union question, and the project colapsed.

We have had jolly weather—clear as a bell, cool enough to stiffen sweet oil in the castor, but above the overcoat range, until Saturday, when we had another dash of rain and a murky sky. That day *Sunshine*, the fine A No. 1 clipper of 3.000 tons burden, was sold by the United States Marshal for $40,000.

We are having some good lectures now-a-days, but towering above all, like Shasta above the foot-hills, are those of T. STARR KING. In his last he had a good many hits at secession, fit to be made in Boston, all of which were boisterously applauded.

Some spooneys up at Stockton hoisted a bear-flag on a sloop the other day. The boys soon cut it down, and the men intimated that that sort of folly must not be repeated.

The Pony Express from the East being now five days overdue, it is generally thought that we have received the last one.

Our latest China dates are to Nov 9, from Hong Kong. Item: AH-SANG, Mandarin of the Second Class, chief negotiator of the recent peace with the English and French forces, and the party who signed the treaty in behalf of the Emperor, is a returned Californian. He mined and traded here, till with $15,000 in the pocket of his belt, he returned, and walked into the Imperial affections. The Yankee leaven that he carried home is working well.

The "Week of Prayer" had a very wholesome and reviving effect in San Francisco. Much religious interest prevails; frequent church and Union meetings are held, and some conversions are reported. A new Presbyterian Church (O. S.,) was organized last week, with Rev. ALBERT WILLIAMS as pastor. The average attendance on the Sabbath Schools is larger than ever before, notwithstanding this is the stay at-home time of the year.

In our State Senate 18 members are from Free States, 15 from Slave States, and 2 of foreign birth; 17 of them are married, 2 widowers, and 16 bachelors; 16 are lawyers, and 5 doctors. Of the Assembly 35 are from the North, 37 from the South, and 8 from foreign countries; 38 are, or have been married, and 32 are bachelors.

Our Mechanics' Institute, by an overwhelming vote, has refused to have anything to do with resolutions abusing our Chinese immigrants. They are our "men of Samaria;" our puzzle; our apparently unimpressible "heathen at home;" still they are our neighbors, and Christian philanthropy has hope of them. If the adults stump the most ardent faith, we can wait a little and be sure of catching the half-breeds—the cross of China on Ireland—who wear the fruzziest little pig-tails, and speak English with a bit of a brogue.

GLAUCUS.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

Reception at the Tuileries—What Americans were Presented—Incidents, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent,

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 25, 1861.

The reception at the Tuileries two evenings ago was unusually brilliant. It was the first of the season, and had the advantage of bringing together for the first time all the new diplomatists and distinguished foreigners which the year has contributed to the population of Paris. For the last two seasons the receptions take place invariably in the evening preceding the balls—never during the day as formerly. On this occasion the scene at the presentation was unusually interesting. The whole Diplomatic Corps were present, with the exception of the Prince METTERNICH, detained by illness. Each Legation occupied its proper rank in the circle, with the persons to be presented standing after the *personnel* of the Legation. Lord COWLEY held the first rank, and presented fifteen or twenty gentlemen and ladies, among whom was the brave and handsome General Sir JAMES OUTRAM. Then followed the Russian Ambassador, Count KISSELOFF, with a smaller number of persons of his nation; then came M. MON, the Spanish Ambassador, then the Austrian Embassy, in which appeared a Circassian *Attaché*, dressed *à la* SCHAMYL, with his ball cartridges on his breast, his belt bearing a whole armory of war implements, and all mounted in diamonds and gold; then the Turkish Embassy, and after this several Ministers who take precedence of Mr. FAULKNER, by priority of date, so that the Americans were almost the last. But if they were low down in the circle they were high up in numbers and in personal appearance. The American Minister presented thirty-five persons, a number quite equal to the total of all the other Legations. But it must be remembered that the etiquette of the other Legations requires that the persons must have first been presented to their own Sovereign before they can be presented to a Foreign Sovereign, so that their numbers are always limited. Americans being all Sovereigns, no distinction can be made between them. Some objection was made on this occasion by one of the chamberlains to the length of the American list, so that Mr. FAULKNER, who was anxious to know whether the objection was personal with the Chamberlain, or proceeded from a higher source, said to the Emperor, as he attacked the head of the American column, "Your Majesty will perceive that I have quite a number of my countrymen here," to which his Majesty replied, with a tone of earnestness, "Not too many, I assure you, to be agreeable to me."

The Emperor and Empress, after first meeting the chiefs of the Diplomatic Corps in the throne room, entered the presentation room arm in arm, Lord COWLEY at their side, and the presentations commenced at once. As the Ambassador announced each name their Majesties bowed to the individual and passed on. The Empress, however, shook hands with M. MON, and with one or two of the Spanish ladies he presented—former acquaintances of Her Majesty in her native country. While their Majesties were going through their oft-repeated bowings in front of the American line, the Emperor awkwardly dropped his *chapeau*, which caused him as well as the Empress to color deeply, and gave one the impression that, perhaps, His Majesty's famed impassibility is more forced than it gets credit for. He stooped so quickly to pick it up, and with such evident confusion, that it was clear His Majesty was "on his best behavior." But the position, although a proud one, had enough in it to intimidate even a cold man, such as he has the reputation of being; for not only was he the centre of curiosity for a hundred eyes which never saw him before, but he was surrounded by a brilliant Diplomatic Corps, numbering more than a hundred persons, many of them hostile to him, and all of them studying his every movement with attention; for, as every one knows, he is the enigma of the diplomats, and the object of all the "buts" and "ifs" which incumber the diplomatic negotiations of the day.

We do not, it will be seen, attribute their Majesties' confusion at so trifling an incident entirely to the beauty of the American ladies they were bowing to, but we can very well accept this as a part of the reason, for the display of feminine beauty on this occasion was unexceptional. There was Miss LILLIE HITCHCOCK, a cousin of Senator HUNTER, of Virginia, a beautiful blonde, with black eyebrows, and an intelligent, rollicking, dare-devil expression, which only belongs to Young America; then a daughter of Ex-United States Senator KING, of Georgia, a handsome *distingué* blonde, who has already been the centre of all lorgnettes at the opera, the Imperial lorgnettes included; then Mrs. LORILLARD RONALDS, of New-York, formerly Miss CARTER, of Boston, a famous *belle* in that city, until made a captive a year or two ago, and carried to New-York, by the happy gentleman whose name she now bears; then the two Misses HAY, of New-York, handsome and elegant *brunes*; Miss CALHOUN, of Georgia, and Miss RUSSELL, of Boston, both *brunes*, were also remarked for their beauty. The daughters of the Minister, who were also present, were remarked here, as everywhere, for their beauty and gracefulness of manner. Although the English ladies who stood opposite had older names and higher-sounding titles, they did not compare with the American ladies in *physique* and in *toilette*. On this last chapter I can only say that the American ladies were unequaled in their elegance and good taste. So much, indeed, had been said on the anticipated elegance of these toilettes, that the Empress, who did not expect at first to attend the ball, sent a note to Mrs. FAULKNER saying that she wished to be presented to the American ladies privately at the Palace.

In passing in front of the Americans, the Empress stopped to speak particularly with Miss KING, of Georgia, with whose name and face she was already familiar, and she conversed also with Mrs. RONALDS, whose acquaintance she had made on the ice at the Bois de Boulogne. Mrs. RONALDS, as the Bostonians all know, is a famous skater, and it was her skill on skates that attracted the attention of the Empress, who entered into conversation with her on the ice, and complimented her. Mrs. R. cut herself with one of her skates the last day she was out, and the Empress kindly asked after her health.

The Empress was dressed in pure white, without flounces or other ornament than a white camelia on the corsage. The style is considered as mourning. Neither of their Majesties danced, and there was thus no *quadrille d'honneur*. The ball, in fact, opened with a polka, quite an unusual event. Their Majesties passed round through all the rooms, recognizing and talking to many persons. The Emperor talked a long while to a handsome artillery officer, who had just returned from China. He assured the Emperor, with a smile, that he had nothing to be jealous of in the Armstrong gun.

Before the presentation the Emperor talked ten minutes with Mr. FAULKNER, on the subject of the American crisis. His Majesty commenced by the remark that things seemed to be going on from bad to worse, and he showed such genuine feeling on the subject, that Mr. FAULKNER does not hesitate to say that NAPOLEON is our sincere friend, and would regret as much as one of ourselves a rupture of the Union.

The following is the list of the Americans presented to their Majesties at the Palace of the Tuileries by His Excellency the American Minisier, on the evening of the 23d January:

Mr. BOYD FAULKNER, Secretary of the Minister.
Miss ELLA FAULKNER.
Mr. CLARKE, Secretary of Legation.
Mr. WM. THOMSON, United States Consul at Southampton.
Col. MACGRUDER, United States Army.
Miss MACGRUDER.
Mr. MACGRUDER, Jr.
Mr. STEVENSON, Nashville, Tenn., President of the Pacific Railroad.
Mrs. Dr. C. M. HITCHCOCK, California.
Miss LILLIE HITCHCOCK.
Mrs. JOHN P. KING, Georgia.
Miss KING.
Mr. CHANDLER, Jr., Philadelphia.
Miss CHANDLER.
Mrs JOHN F. CONOVER, New-York.
Miss CONOVER.
Mr. LORILLARD RONALDS, New-York.
Mrs. RONALDS.
Mr. ALWARD, New-York.
Mrs. HAIGHT, New-York.
Miss SMITH, New-York.
Capt. BAKER, Connecticut.
Mrs. BAKER.
Mrs. DOWNING, New-York.
Miss ROGERS, New York.
Misses HAY, New-York.
Mrs. GEORGE R. RUSSELL, Boston.
Miss EMILY RUSSELL.
Dr. HILLIARD, Alabama.
Mr. MEREDITH CALHOUN, Georgia.
Mrs. CALHOUN.
Miss CALHOUN.
Mr. GEORGE JONES, Georgia.
Miss JONES.
Mr. J. DELANY, Louisiana.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ENGLISH OPERA.—Madame ANNA BISHOP has succeeded in forming a company of English artists, for the purpose of giving opera in the vernacular. It seems to be complete in its various departments, and equal to the task of rendering the lighter works of the Italian, French and English schools, with good effect. The lady herself, enjoys a world-wide reputation, and is a finished singer, in every sense of the word. DONIZETTI's opera of "Linda," was given last night, in an English dress, with dialogue instead of recitations, and here and there a "cut." There is a prejudice against Anglicised versions of foreign operas, but why, we are at a loss to explain. In Germany and France, all the newest works are given in the natural tongue; only in England and America do we cling to the skirts of the Italians for our singers and our operatic music. The power of emancipation from this musical thraldom, has commenced with earnestness in the first named country, and England may fairly boast of a good *repertoire* of native music, and of singers to interpret it. We are glad to record an attempt in the same direction here.

The opera was rendered by Mme. ANNA BISHOP, Miss ANNIE KEMP, Mr. COOK, Mrs. BOWLER and Mr. BOWLER. The orchestra, although not very good last night, possesses at least the best conductor in America, Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ; the chorus is sufficiently powerful. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday are the regular English opera nights.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI's new opera, "A Masked Ball," will be played to-night for the second time.

CONCERT.—A grand concert will be given to-night at the Madison-avenue Baptist Church. Several prominent artists assist.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 82 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

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MARRIED.

MAULE—WEYMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 11, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, EDWARD RANDOLPH MAULE, Esq., of Philadelphia, to CARRIE H. WEYMAN, daughter of Edmund H. Weyman, of this City.

ADAMS—RICHMOND.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 9, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, at St. Thomas Church, GEORGE F. ADAMS to ANNA S. RICHMOND, of this City.

CHEVALLIER—VANDENBERG.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 12, by Rev. Edgar M. Levy, HORACE B. CHEVALLIER to KATE, youngest daughter of Mathias Vandenberg, Esq.

DIED.

RICHARDSON.—In this City, suddenly, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, MARGARET A., daughter of the late John W. Richardson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Feb. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 104 East 13th-st. Her remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

SANTRY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 7 o'clock, ELIZABETH FRANCES, only daughter of John and Elizabeth Santry, aged 7 months and 28 days.

"She has gone to Heaven before us,
But she turns and waves her hand,
Pointing to the glories o'er us
In that happy spirit land."

Her remains will be taken to Croton, Westchester County on Thursday morning, Feb. 14, for interment.

COOK.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 12, Miss MARY COOK.

Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her late brother, Mr. Edward Cook, No. 92 West 10th-st., on Thursday morning, Feb. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M.

VENVILL.—In this City, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. A Fereday, in 52d-st., on Monday, Feb. 11, Mrs MARY VENVILL, in the 80th year of her age.

CORSON.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 10, CORNELIUS CORSON, aged 50 years, 10 months and 4 days.

The funeral will take place from the Red House, 106th-st. and 2d-av., Harlem, this day at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOFFMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb 12, in the 31 year of her age, LOUISA GRAHAM, only daughter of Lindley M. Jr and Margaret L. Hoffman.

Her funeral will take place from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Thursday afternoon at 2½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

FOX.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 12, at 7½ o'clock, EMILY CAROLINE, only child of George L. and Caroline M. Fox, aged 13 years 5 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family and relatives are invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of her parents, No. 297 Broome-st., this day at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Cambridge, Mass., for interment.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

HILLYER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, of scarlet fever, CARRIE, youngest daughter of Theodore and Elizabeth Ann Hillyer, aged 1 year, 10 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 151 Rivington-st., on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JONES.—In this City, on Tuesday Feb. 12, after a short illness, at her residence, No. 12 West 35th-st., JULIA CALVERT STUART, wife of Dr. E. Lee Jones, and daughter of Dr. R. H. Stuart, of Virginia, aged 22 years.

Her remains will be taken to Virginia for interment.

EDDY.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 11, of pleuro-pneumonia, F. RUFUS EDDY, only son of Samuel and Emeline S. Eddy, aged 4 years.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock, from No. 22 Clinton-place. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MCGOWN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 10, BENSON MCGOWN, aged 22 years, 5 months and 10 days.

His friends and relatives, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, S. B. McGown, 106th-st. and 3d-av.

YVELIN.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 10, of disease of the heart, HYACINTH YVELIN, for over 30 years a merchant of this City, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his son, G. G. Yvelin, in Lexington-av., first house above 44th-st.

HOLLAND.—At Washington Heights, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 12, W. H. HOLLAND, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of John M. Holland, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, 2 o'clock P. M., to-day, Feb. 13. Hudson River Railroad train leaves Chambers-st. at 12 M.

BORST.—On Sunday, Feb. 10, ELISABETH MARY, eldest daughter of John B. and Elisabeth Borst, in the 15th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 27 Madison-av., on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 2½ P. M., without further invitation.

WOODRUFF.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Feb. 11, FRANKLIN, only son of Franklin and Mary F. Woodruff, aged 2 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 76 West Warren-st., on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DOUGLASS.—At Jersey City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, ADA E., beloved wife of W. H. Douglass, and daughter of William Williams, aged 28 years, 2 months and 29 days.

☞ Newark, Jersey City and Clinton County papers please copy.

WHITE.—At Spring Valley, Rockland County, on Monday, Feb. 11, of consumption, REBECCA FARQUHAR, wife of Joseph White, in the 40th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Macpelah Cemetery for interment.

☞ London, C. W., papers please copy.

WELLES.—At Waterloo, Seneca County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 5, after a short but severe illness, HELEN LEVANCHE, only daughter of Henry C. and Josephine Welles, aged 1 year and 4 months.

DURYEA.—At Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, Feb. 9, of inflammation of the lungs, JACOB M. DURYEA, Esq., in the 69th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, in Flushing, without further invitation, to-day, Feb. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M. The steamer *Mattano* leaves New-York, Fulton-slip, at 9 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the train at the dépôt at Flushing.

VAN WYCK.—At College Point, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 11, MARY ANN, widow of the late Samuel Van Wyck, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at the Episcopal Church in Flushing, on Thursday, Feb. 14th, at 11 o'clock A. M. Flushing steamboat leaves Fulton Market slip at 9 o'clock A. M.

BULKLEY.—At Greenfield Hill, Conn., JANE, wife of Uriah Bulkley, and daughter of Rev. James Sayre, deceased, aged 72 years, 9 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of Rufus Nichols, on Thursday, Feb. 14, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ST. FELIX.—At Indian Valley, Plumas County, Cal., on Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1860, GEORGE EDWARD R. ST. FELIX, son of the late J. R. St. Felix, of New-York.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

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AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 123, Feb. 12, 1861.
38, 62, 73, 31, 6, 13, 61, 42, 71, 43, 22.
Class No. 124, Feb. 12, 1861.
46, 5, 19, 18, 38, 32, 16, 72, 54, 52, 35, 34, 45, 74.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 12, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
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GREAT TALE OF THE KING'S HIGHWAY
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Hon. W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama,
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HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.
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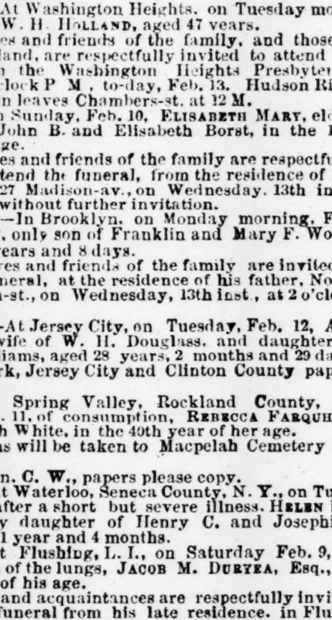

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C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.

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Sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
A regular meeting of this Committee will be held at No. 618 Broadway, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, at 7½ o'clock. Business of interest and importance will be laid before the meeting.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, President.
M. S. DUNHAM, GEORGE GRUNDAY, } Secretaries.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
JOHN B. GOUGH
will lecture on Temperance (for the first time since his return from the West) in Plymouth Church,
THURSDAY EVENING, 14th inst.,
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at the following places: Swayne's, in Fulton-st., Rose's, in Atlantic-st., and at the rooms, corner of Washington and Concord sts.

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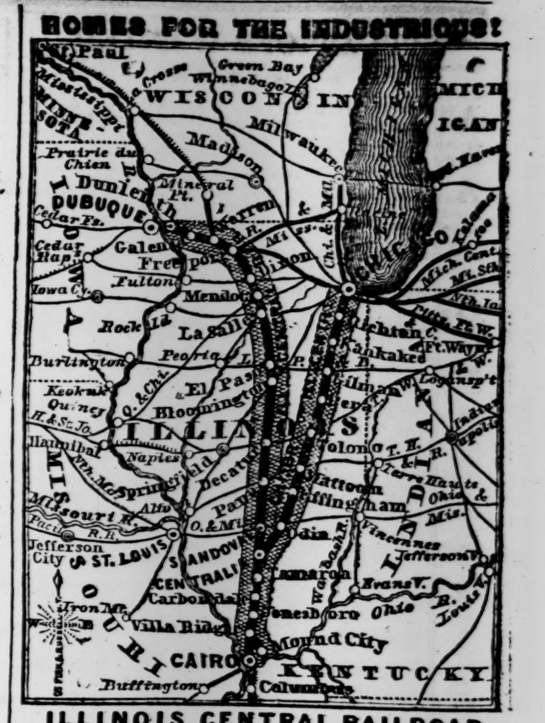
SPECIAL NOTICE.—BRADY'S SEVENTH REGIMENT GYMNASIUM.—A gymnastic exhibition and concert will take place at the above named institute on the evenings of THURSDAY and SATURDAY, Feb. 14 and 16. Full band of Seventh Regiment. Seats for 600, and number of tickets limited. Tickets and programmes now ready at the Gymnasium, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. $1 each, admit two.
ABNER S. BRADY, Proprietor.

PILES.—DR. WILLIAMS' PILLS FOR PILES have cured cases of nine and twelve years' standing, and numerous other cases. Price one dollar a box, with advice. Sold at No. 30 John-st.

HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS!



ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS
IN THE
GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
HAVE FOR SALE
1,200,000 ACRES
OF
RICH FARMING LANDS,
IN
TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARDS,
ON
LONG CREDITS AND AT LOW PRICES.

MECHANICS, FARMERS AND WORKING MEN.
The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverance and industry, to provide comfortable and permanent homes for themselves and families, with, comparatively speaking, very little capital:

LANDS OF ILLINOIS.
No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois. There is no portion of the world where all the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, corn and wheat, as the prairies of Illinois.

RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS.
The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty millions of people.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.
These lands are contiguous to a railroad 700 miles in length, which connects with other roads, and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.

APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.
Thus far capital and labor have been applied to developing the soil; the great resources of the State in COAL and iron are almost untouched; the invariable rule that the mechanic arts flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, will follow at an early day in Illinois, and in the course of the next ten years, the natural laws and necessities of the case warrant the belief that at least FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE will be engaged in the State of Illinois in the various manufacturing employments.

RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.
Over $100,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railroad system of Illinois. Inasmuch as part of the income from several of these works, with a valuable public fund in lands, go to diminish the State expenses, the taxes are light, and must, consequently, every day decrease.

THE STATE DEBT.
The State Debt is only $10,106,393 14, and, within the last three years, has been reduced $2,959,746 80; and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become extinct.

PRESENT POPULATION.
The State is rapidly filling up with population; 868,026 persons having been added since 1850, making the present population 1,719,496—a ratio of 102 per cent. in ten years.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.
The agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The products sent out during the past year exceeded 1,500,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1860 approaches 35,000,000 bushels, while the corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels.

FERTILITY OF SOIL.
Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of a deep, rich loam, the fertility of which is unsurpassed by any on the globe.

TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS.
Since 1854 the Company have sold 1,300,000 acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has been constructed through these lands at an expense of $30,000,000. In 1850 the population of forty-nine counties through which it passes was only 335,598, since which, 479,293 have been added, making the whole population 814,891—a gain of 143 per cent.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.
As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 8,600,000 bushels of grain, and 250,000 barrels of flour, were forwarded over the line last year.

EDUCATION.
Mechanics and Working Men will find the Free School system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a large revenue for the support of schools. Their children can live in sight of the Church and School-house, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading State in the great Western Empire.

PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.
The price of these lands vary from $6 to $25 per acre, according to location, quality, &c. First-class farming lands sell for about $10 or $12 per acre; and the relative expense of subduing prairie land as compared with wood land is in the ratio of 1 to 10 in favor of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of these lands will be

ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN ADVANCE
at six per cent. per annum, and six interest notes at six per cent., payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five and six years from date of sale; and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from date of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivated each and every year, for five years from the date of sale, so that at the end of five years one-half shall be fenced and under cultivation.

TWENTY PER CENT. WILL BE DEDUCTED
from the valuation for cash, except the same should be at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be five dollars.

Pamphlets, descriptive of the lands, soil, climate, productions, prices and terms of payment, can be had on application to
J. W. FOSTER, LAND COMMISSIONER,
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD,
Chicago, Illinois.

For the names of the Towns, Villages, and Cities situated upon the Illinois Central Railroad, see pages 188, 189, 190 Appleton's Railway Guide.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid, or waiting and plain sewing; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 190 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to do the housework in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 4th-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small private family: she is a competent person, and fully understands her business. The best City reference given. Call at No. 26 2d-av., in the rear, middle door, third floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 21 State-st., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do up-stairs work and to mind children. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 150 32d-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as nurse; best of City references given. Apply at No. 261 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation for a very smart efficient girl for up stairs work and waitress; does up ladies' and gentlemen's fine washing in the best style, and is a very capable dining-room girl; has excellent City reference, and values a good situation. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing, in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No 3 0 Bowery, one door above Great Jones-st., in the millinery-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable English Protestant young woman; she is a good chambermaid, waitress and seamstress; can also do general housework; is willing to work in any capacity. Can give good reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in the washing; understands her business, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 74 West 32d-st., near 6th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 29 McDougal-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 135 East 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation, either in a private family or boarding-house; perfectly understands her business in all its branches. Can produce the very highest reference as to character and capability. Apply, for two days, from 10 to 2, at No. 28 3d-av., in the millinery store. A note, addressed COOK, to the above number, will meet with attention.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN wishes to be employed as first-class cook, either in a private family, boarding-house or restaurant. She will engage by the day, week or month. She will be found a trustworthy person, where her services may be required. The best of City reference. Call, for three days, at 134 3d-av., corner of 15th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE private family, as cook; understands soups and meats, jellies and creams, games and pastry; good bread and cake baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 237 Elizabeth-st., first floor; good recommendation given from her last place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; is fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; will assist in the washing, if required; no objection to go in the country; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 3 6th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first class professed German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly, as well American as English or French cooking, and is a learned pastry cook; best of City references given, when applied. Address M. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook in a small private family; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit, and pies; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 212 East 13th-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family by a very respectable woman; understands all branches of cooking, soups, jellies, desserts of all kinds; bakes bread and biscuit in the best manner; best City reference given. Can be seen till engaged at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business, and can take entire charge of the kitchen; the best City references from her employers. Can be seen in the fancy store, No. 116 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 64 West 18th-st., two doors from the 6th-av., New-York.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, who has lived over three years in her last place. The best of City reference will be given. She has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 111 7th-av., entrance in 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; good City reference can be given as to character and capability. Call, for two days, at No. 87 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman as good plain cook; understands German cooking; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook in a private family; is a good family baker; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman; is a first-class cook; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 357 2d-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a Protestant English woman, as cook; she would like, if possible, to keep her little girl with her. Apply, before 1 o'clock, at No. 2 West 16th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced cook; would have no objection to assist in the washing if required; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and all kinds of pastry. Has the best of reference from where she has lived two years. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 28 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXCELLENT woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, makes good bread and biscuit, is a first-rate laundress, neat, obliging, and studies her employer's interest; is highly recommended for capacity and good moral excellence. Can be seen at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d st., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a trustworthy, cleanly, active, good-tempered, young woman; she is a good plain cook, understands washing, and would be found a very useful and desirable person; can have the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 63 6th-av., corner of 20th-st., up stairs, until engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook in a private family; one who understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, poultry and game; also, to make pastry, bread and all kinds of desserts; is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; best of City references given. Call, for two days, at 165 3d-av., near 17th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable widow woman with a girl 13 years of age, as cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable private family, or a private boarding house; the little girl can take care of children, wait on the table and run errands; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 83 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has lived in the best of families, and can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st, between 5th and 6th avs., top floor, over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Scotch woman, as cook in a private family; has a thorough knowledge of her business; is a good baker of bread, and has no objections to assist in washing. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, in a private family, as cook, and assist in the washing and ironing, if required; is a good baker of bread and pastry, and can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 West 26th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small family; good reference can be given, if required. Call for three days at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is an excellent cook, a good washer and ironer, and thoroughly understands her business; best City reference given. Call at No. 135 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as first class cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at 89 6th-av., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business well. Has the best of City references. Inquire at No. 151 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 333 3d av., near 26th-st., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress and chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK AND BAKER, OR CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a neat, trustworthy Protestant young woman, in either of the above capacities, in City or country; is thoroughly competent for her duties; is willing and obliging. Has the best of reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a young woman of unexceptionable character, a situation in a respectable family as cook and laundress; has the highest reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 39 West 13th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as above, by a respectable young woman; or as chambermaid and waitress; is competent for either. Prefers Staten Island. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 47 Mott-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with good reference, in the city or country; is a good plain cook, a good baker of bread and pies, and an excellent getter-up of linens; is civil, and capable, and clean in her person and work. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a very tidy, respectable Protestant German woman, a situation in the above capacity; is an excellent washer and ironer; has no objections to go in the country. Has good reference. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a most capable woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Excellent bread and biscuit baker. Best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, also family sewing of all kinds; no objections to fill a situation as general family seamstress. Best City reference. Call at or address No. 257 7th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—A situation wanted to do general housework or good plain cooking, for a hard-working and industrious girl; an excellent washer and ironer. not fond of going out much, steady and trustworthy; has excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young German Protestant woman, to do the general housework of a small private family; City reference given. Call at No. 20 Stanton-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable English lady from the country who would like to engage herself as housekeeper to a small respectable family, where help is kept to do the laborious part of the work; is fond of children, and can teach different branches of fancy work. Address MRS. MORTON, Brooklyn Post-office, for one week.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, to do general housework, or good. plain cooking washing and ironing for a hard-working, honest and willing-to-please girl; is an excellent baker of bread, cake, &c.; is not fond of going out much; is clean, civil and capable. Has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID—CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—Situations wanted by a girl to do general housework; also a small girl as chambermaid or nurse; have good references; wages moderate. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID.—SITUATION WANTED BY a highly recommended American girl; she is an excellent seamstress, and a hair dresser by profession; is of a mild and kind disposition and fond of children; wages not so much an object as good treatment. Call or address 37 Allen-st., in the candy-store, during the week.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do French fluting and all kinds of fine washing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 West 25th-st., between 8th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON OF EXPERIENCE wishes to obtain a situation as nurse; is a first-class seamstress; capable of cutting out and making all kinds of children's clothes; also, willing to instruct them if necessary. Call for three days at No. 399 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse, to take charge of a baby from its birth, or to take care of growing children; has good City reference. Call at No. 229 18th-st., second floor front room.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse or chambermaid; can do waiting; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good references. Can be seen till suited at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 369 6th-av., 3d door from 23d-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse or chambermaid; can do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 28th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE OR WAITRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED German nurse wishes to take charge of children; is willing to teach them German, and to do plain sewing; no objection to go as waitress in a respectable private family; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 172 West 40th-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MOST capable English girl, a situation as child's nurse. Can take the entire charge of the child from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle. Can take a ladysmaid's place, and would have no objection to traveling with a lady. Can give the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted for a most respectable intelligent Protestant woman, as infant's or children's nurse; will be found a most responsible and valuable servant with young children; has excellent reference and dislikes changing, having lived ten years in one family. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as seamstress; understands how to cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 125 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, FOR A very respectable girl, a situation as seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; understands doing all kinds of sewing well; is of excellent disposition, and would be willing to make herself useful. May be seen, until engaged, at No. 135 East 13th-st., where are parties to whom she can refer.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant Scotch woman, as seamstress and children's nurse; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of plain sewing. Best City references. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as seamstress, nurse or ladies' maid; she is competent to fill either capacity. References unexceptionable. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED by two respectable girls, one to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, the other to do plain sewing and chamberwork. Can give City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 200 East 14th st.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as seamstress or chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing. She can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 30 West 31st-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as waitress; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 48 West 13th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a capable woman, as professed waitress, or would take a chambermaid's place and do fine washing, or would take entire charge of a baby, if required; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, in a respectable private family, a situation as waitress or chambermaid, by a competent young woman; would not object to take care of one child and do fine washing or sewing; is fully competent to fill either place; has lived several years in her last place. Call at No. 121 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW READY FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—German, English Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

GOOD SERVANTS, AND PLENTY OF them, including French and German, with City reference, may be found at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway (formerly Bible House). French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young man, a situation as book-keeper; reference, from former employer; terms moderate. Address O. E., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a competent groom and steady driver, and can be strictly relied on for steadiness and sobriety, and willing to devote the whole of his time to the interest of his employer; can give good City reference from the gentlemen that he has lived with, in this City and suburbs. Address for two days, A. J., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Englishman, a Protestant, a situation as thorough groom and coachman, in a private family, or would go as groom and valet to a single gentleman; has had many years' experience in England, and understands his business thoroughly in both branches; has the best of City reference from his late employer. A letter addressed to W. P., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for three days, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who has been brought up in some of the first establishments in Europe, and has 8 years of the best City reference. Any gentleman wanting a man to care his horses and carriage will not be disappointed; is a member of the Episcopal Church. Address I. H. N., No. 693 Broadway, in the fruit-store, or Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single Englishman, as coachman; understands his business, and gardening. Best City reference from his last employer. Is willing and obliging. Address JOHN, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young man, as coachman and gardener; understands his business in all its branches, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer; the best of reference will be given as to honesty and sobriety. Address M. N., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER—COOK, &c.—Wanted a situation by a Protestant man and wife—the man as a good coachman or as gardener, who thoroughly understands the business; the woman as cook, laundress or waitress; excellent reference given. Call or address J. B., at No. 2½ East 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A Protestant young man wishes a situation in the above capacity; has a thorough knowledge of the green-house, flower and vegetable garden, and is capable of doing anything required about a gentleman's place, as his testimonials will prove him to be a competent, intelligent, honest and sober young man. Address D. H. W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and plain gardener by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business and well acquainted with milking; would be willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTABLE young man desires a situation as coachman and groom, and all kinds of farm-work in all its branches, in the care of horses, harness and coaches; can milk good; is an excellent groom and a careful driver; can produce one year's recommendation from his last place. Call at No. 219 Bowery, or address a note for two days to J. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—AN ACTIVE and respectable single young man wants a situation in the above capacity; is an excellent driver and good groom, and is highly recommended as such from his last employer; wages not so much an object as a good and respectable home. Address J. M., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as above by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands the business; is a careful driver, and can take good care of horses; best of reference; will make himself generally useful. Address M. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a young man who understands the business thoroughly; is not afraid of hard work; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; has good reference. Address C. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A MARRIED MAN, a farmer's situation; his wife is competent to take charge of the dairy; has had long practical experience in this country; has the best of recommendations as to sobriety, capability and industry from his last employer, where he has lived five years. Address FARMER, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER (Prussian by birth) wants a situation; he is thoroughly competent in the management of the grapery, green-house and other departments; he has had practical experience in the landscape business for a long time; he can give satisfactory assurances to any gentleman regarding his abilities; he is a married man, with one child. Address or apply, for four days, to F. W., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a steady, sober and faithful man, with long experience in gardening and the treatment of horses; is a good careful driver; he also understands the treatment of green-house and grapery; will be obliging to his employer in all respects. The best of City and County references can be produced. Address, for three days, J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man—no family; has a thorough practical knowledge of his business; was seven years with his last employer, to whom he can refer for character and capability. Apply, or address, H. T., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a man who is a first-rate forcer, fruit, flower and vegetable grower; understands the laying out of new grounds, and would superintend the management of land if required. Address R. T. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A man of good character, good reference from last employer, and would take charge of a small farm. Address T. M. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., or Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, P. K. GARDENER, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE man, a situation as vegetable gardener and general workingman, on a gentleman's place; has the best of reference. Address, L. T., Box No 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a man that understands his business; is not afraid of work; can give five years' reference of the best that can be produced; none need apply unless they are in want of a faithful servant. Address P. P., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by an active and competent man, who perfectly understands his business; good City reference; no objection to any part. Can be seen at No. 50 4th-av., in the harness-store, between 8th and 9th sts.; or address C. B., for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by an American man, who has lived with the best families in the City. Apply at No. 178 East 17th-st., for two days.

A FRENCH MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN, who speaks a little English, is desirous to find some employment; is a good business man. would prefer grocery or liquor store, or hotel; compensation no object. Address M. WAUTERS, No. 402 4th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A SMALL FAMILY, a short distance in the country, a middle-aged woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; also, a young woman as waitress and chambermaid; the house has all the modern conveniences; good references required. Apply at No. 113 West 36th-st., on Tuesday and Wednesday, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family. Apply to No. 3 East 38th-st., between 9 and 12 A. M. Good City references required.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK; ONE willing to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 129 East 15th-st, before 10 or after 2 on Wednesday.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A girl to do general housework; she must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and bring good reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 286 West 22d-st., near 9th-av.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL VAN ANDEN'S Patent Portable Dollar Copying Press; weight 8 ounces. Takes the same perfect copy as the iron press, with greater facility. Good agents make from $5 to $10 a day. Call upon or address WATERS & VAN ANDEN, 139 William-st., New-York, or Pokeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS, IN A PRIVATE family in Brooklyn; a clerk for a wholesale grocery; two porters; three boys for trades. Call at No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—IN A FASHIONABLE RETAIL HAT-store, a young man of good address, about 18 years of age, who has some knowledge of curling hats. Address, with reference, HATTER, Box 109 *Times* Office.

AN ERRAND GIRL WANTED—12 OR 14 years of age. Apply at No. 322 4th-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.

NURSE WANTED.—ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands and does her duty, can sew, is cheerful. Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 100 East 21st-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TADMAN'S

CAMPHOR CAKE, WITH GLYCERINE.

A certain cure for chapped hands and lips and excoriations of the skin. One application only will show its efficacy. With ladies, it is an especial favorite, as the frequent use of it renders the skin delicately soft and white.

TADMAN & CO., No. 81 Bleecker-st., and No. 268 4th-av., N. Y. By mail, twenty-five cents.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

FOUR SCREW STEAMERS from 300 to 900 tons.
THREE SIDE WHEEL STEAMBOATS.
THREE FERRY BOATS.
STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, new and second hand, constantly for sale. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FEMALE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY.—THE Managers of the Female Assistance Society acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of the following donations:

By Mrs. COCHRAN—James Lenox, Esq., $200; Mr. T. H. Faile, $100; Mrs. James McBride, $25; John T. Johnson, Esq., $50; Wm. M. Halsted, Esq., $50; R. L. & A. Stuart, $50; Mr. J. W. Blair, $10. Through office of *Commercial Advertiser*—From F. Wessels, Esq., of Paramus, New-Jersey, $15. From unknown donor—6 pieces of goods, 2 doz. and four pairs gloves and bindings.

By Mrs. SKIDMORE—Mrs. Reynolds, $2; Mrs. T. Smith, $2. Through Mrs. Granade, a lady of St. Bartholomew's Church, $5.

By Mrs. S. BROWN—A. R. Walsh, Esq., $10; James N. Cobb, Esq., $20.

By Mrs. SHAFFER—Mr. Haight, $2 50.

By Miss POST—Mrs. S. M. Giraud, $1; Miss Lawson, $5; Miss W. Post, $50; Mrs. J. M. Brown, $10; B. L. Swan, Jr., Esq., $5; a lady, $10.

By Mrs. TRUSLOW—Rutson Suckley, Esq., $5.

By Mrs. OLIVER—Mr. J. D. Oliver, $10; Mrs. Rutgers, $5; Mrs. W. V. Brady, $2; Mrs. James Bowen, $2; Mrs. J. A. Otto, $8; Mr. Jacob Brower, $10; Mrs. Chrystie. $10; Miss A. L. Hitchcock, $50; Mrs. A. G. Phelps, $7; Mrs. Osborn, $5. From Mr. C. F. Hunter—3 pieces Canton flannel.

By Mrs. STOWE—Mrs. G. D. P., $5; Miss S., $5.

By Mrs. NEEFUS—Mrs. Holdrich, $1.

By Mrs. WYCKER—Mrs. Geo. Martin, $2; Mrs. J. Whitfield, $1; Mrs. Joshua Martin, $2.

By Mrs. GREER—A friend, $2.

By Mrs. T. M. BROWN—Mr. John Conger, $12.

Donations will be thankfully received by

Directresses { Mrs. JER. SKIDMORE, 261 Henry-st., Mrs. SILAS BROWN, 22 Washington-sq. Mrs. SHAFFER, 71 East 12th-st.

Treasurer—Mrs. S. COCHRAN, No. 84 East 12th-st.

Secretary—Miss M. POST, No. 18 Waverley-place.

By any of the Managers, or at the office of the *Commercial Advertiser*.

It is not necessary to inform our subscribers and donors that this is a season of unusual pressure, and the demand is urgent for the payment of that which is due, and for promptitude on the part of those who purpose in their hearts to give.

Also, the following donations to the Dorcas Society, auxiliary to the Female Assistance Society:

By Mrs. OLIVER—Mrs S. Anderson, $5; Mrs. Schell, $5; Mrs. J. Sturges, $2 50; Mrs. Cady, $2 50; Mrs. Gelston, $5; S., $1; a friend, $1.

By Mrs. BALDWIN—Mr. T. H. Faile, $25; Mr. E. Penfold, $5; Mr. A. Stewart, $25; Miss Strong, 100 garments; Mrs. J Taylor, $2; Miss M Wallace, $5.

By Mrs. BROWER—Miss C Van Nest. $10; Miss M. G. Brinkerhoff $3; Mrs. W. Mandeville, $1.

By Mrs. CLARK—Mr. H. Clark, $5; Mrs T. Van Hoven, $3; Mrs. J. C. Wilson, $5; Mrs. T. C. Chardovyne, $5; Mrs. J. Thorne, $5.

REMOVAL.—H. R. WORTHINGTON HAS REMOVED his office for the sale of steam pumps, watermeters, &c., from No. 28 Broadway to No. 61 Beekman-st., corner of Gold. His factory, known as the Hydraulic Works, is in Van Brunt-st., Brooklyn, near Hamilton-av. Ferry.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen desiring a comfortable and permanent home, may apply at No. 135 East 13th-st. Reference will be given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives or a few single gentlemen can secure large, well-furnished rooms, (with all the modern conveniences,) with good board in a private family, by applying at No. 26 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Location very pleasant and within one block of City Railroad to either South, Wall or Fulton ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FRONT ROOM and bedroom to let, with board, at No. 90 Clinton st., opposite Schermerhorn-st. Convenient to South or Wall-st. Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a respectable private family. Apply at 28 Livingston-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Front room to let, with board, at No. 34 Cranberry-st., fronting on Willow; side entrance on Cranberry. Convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD WANTED—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, in Columbia, Willow, Hicks or Henry sts., between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. The entire second floor, with one attic room, of a first-class modern-built house, furnished or unfurnished. State terms for board of a gentleman and lady, with four children and one servant. Address Box No. 1,516 New-York City Post-office.

IN HOUSTON-ST., NEAR MACDOUGAL.—One or two gentlemen can obtain a neatly furnished attachment room on second floor, having gas and water, bathroom adjoining. Price, including gas and fire, $3 per week. Board furnished if desired. References exchanged. Address COMFORT, Box 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SUITE OF APARTMENTS, CONsisting of a parlor and three or four bedrooms, either furnished or unfurnished, with private table, in a pleasant locality, not lower than 14th-st, or higher than 39th-st. Address A. W., Box No. 1,055 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN, HIS WIFE, FATHER and brother, wish to engage permanent board in Brooklyn within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. A parlor and two bedrooms, adjoining, or upon the same floor, required. Address D., No. 201 Pearl-st., New-York. References exchanged.

A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS, FRONT ON second floor, can be obtained with board, on very advantageous terms, by immediate application at No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Also, accommodation for a few gentlemen, with full or partial board.

TO BE LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A bedroom, on the second story, with gas and use of bath, at No. 322 4th-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, in a sociable private family; location not above 12th-st. Address, stating terms, G. B., Box No. 2,741, Post-office New-York.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, in the vicinity of Washington-square. Address M. E., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET.—AT VERY MODERATE prices, with or without partial board, at No. 38 University-Place.

TO LET—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board. Apply at No. 80 West 36th-st., one door west of Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BASEMENT FIRST-class house, with coach-entrance, and coach-house on rear. No. 1 160 Broadway. This is one of the best houses for a physician, or any one who wants a house and stable connected together in the City, built by the present owner for his own use. It would be altered into a store if required, for a first-class tenant. Also, two small three-story brick houses on 31st-st., near 6th-av. Also to let, at Carmanville, some very handsome houses, well situated for small and large families. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway, or at his office in Carmanville.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, THE FOLLOWING first-class houses, with chandeliers, furnace, hot and cold water, &c., Nos. 360 Henry-st., 11 Tompkins-place, 254 Degraw-st., (opposite Tompkins-place,) 288 Union-st., 65 2d-place; second class: Nos. 21 Douglass-st., 25 Butler st. 21 Butler., 41 Strong-place, (corner Degraw,) 260 Court-st.—Drug-store, with store fixtures, doing a good business—and other property to let. Apply to
H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH-BASEMENT house, four stories, with basement, under-cellar, and all modern improvements, for a private family only, at No. 49 West 19th-st. Large dwelling-house, suitable for a genteel family, four stories, basement, under-cellar, water and gas, No. 70 Irving-place, below 19th-st. Inquire of DANIEL LORD, No. 78 Merchants' Exchange, or ABNER L. ELY, No. 33 Pine-st.

BROADWAY STORES, OFFICES AND ROOMS TO LET—In the building No 710, which is now under alterations and will be adapted to the purposes of any respectable business. Would be let separately or together. Apply to GEO. CHESTERMAN, No. 60 Nassau-st., or on the premises, between 9 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M.

TO LEASE.—THE MARBLE STORES ON HOWARD-st., Nos. 50 and 52, being 121 feet west of Broadway, 48 feet front, forming an L, with a front on Mercer-st. First-class store, well lighted, fronting the store of Arnold & Constable. A. W. SPIES, No. 187 Broadway, JOHN LLOYD & SONS, Nassau-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—BANKing and law offices in Nos. 57 and 59 William-st. Store No. 78 Maiden-lane. Lofts Nos. 90 and 92 John-st., corner of Gold st. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 790 William st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN JAUNCEY-COURT, WALL-st., on first and second floors, in suites of two and four rooms as may be desired. Separate entrances. Apply at Office of ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—THE HOUSES NOS. 12, 18 AND 24 7th-av.; handsomely located, and fitted up with every convenience. Apply at the office No. 246 Greenwich-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse-power.

TO LET—NO. 152 McDOUGAL-STREET—A first-class, double, two-story house modern conveniences. Apply to J. B. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to Let, by JOHN GANDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE HEART of Ontario County, N. Y., half a mile from Clifton Springs, and within a short drive of the beautiful villages of Canandaigua, Geneva and Vienna, and directly on the New York Central Railroad. It contains 100 acres of choice land, ten of which are well timbered. The dwellings and out-buildings are all in good order, and suited to a genteel farmer. Its close proximity to the growing village of Clifton Springs, where thousands resort annually for hydropathic treatment and the use of the sulphur-waters, is fast rendering the land more valuable, and will soon be required for village plots. The place will be sold at a low price, and on favorable terms as to the payments; or will be exchanged for productive property in the City of New-York. Apply to SMITH & LAPHAM, Canandaigua; S. LAWRENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York; or WM. P. CARR, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN New Jersey, 45 miles from New-York one mile from Clarksville Depôt, and two from Princeton, in Mercer County, containing 130 acres, five acres of woodland, the balance all in a high state of cultivation; fruit in abundance; barn, carriage-house, all in perfect order. The house is handsomely situated, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country; is large, nearly new, and furnished with all the conveniences requisite for a country home.

Also, a farm containing 91 acres, near Kingston Dépôt, 40 miles from New-York, with house barn, and a large variety of fruit. Terms easy. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FARMS FOR SALE.—TWO BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-seats for sale on reasonable terms. One 31 acres; the mansion-house is large, 14 rooms; large out-buildings, barns, carriage-house, stabling, &c. all new; beautifully-shaded lawn; grounds laid out with walks and roads throughout, and filled with all kinds of most choice fruits and evergreens. Also, one other farm of 40 acres; good buildings; abounds in fruit of every kind; fine lawn of shaded trees all round the house; good garden, &c. Terms easy, and within 10 minutes' walk of the dépôt. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, near the dépôt. S. D. HUNTING.
MADISON, Feb. 7, 1861.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GAS WORKS FOR SALE.—THE ASTORIA (L. I.) Gas Company offer for sale their entire works, including contracts, privileges, &c. They will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on the 28th of February inst. The sale will be positive to the highest bidder, and possession given on the 1st of May next. For information, terms, &c., apply to C. R. TRAFFORD, at Astoria, or J. J. HALSEY, No. 55 Cedar-st., New-York.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GOOD BUSINESS man, who can take efficient charge of the financial and indoor branch of business, and furnish cash capital of $10,000, may hear of a very favorable opportunity to connect himself with an established and prosperous concern in St. Louis, by addressing, confidentially, and with real signature, H. W., Box No. 4,056 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE IRON FOUNDRY AND MAchine-shop of C. Wooster, deceased, situated on the Nepperhan River, in the village of Yonkers, with tools, fixtures and materials. Apply to SAUNDERS COATES, Yonkers, or FREDERICK A. COE, No. 52 John-st., New-York. SARAH S. WOOSTER, Administratrix of C. Wooster, deceased.

CLOTHING.—FOR SALE, THE STOCK AND fixtures of an old and well-established business, one of the best stands in the upper part of the City for men and boys' clothing. The amount required will be between $5,000 and $6,000. A lease of the place would be given for two years. Inquire at No. 85 8th-av.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS IN the lower part of the City for $10,000. Two-thirds of the amount will be exchanged for real estate in this City or Brooklyn. Address Box No. 4,673 Post office.

FOR SALE—$1,500—A LIGHT MANUFACturing business, of a staple article, extensively used, paying a good profit. Sales net cash. Address Box No. 3,561, Post-office.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures and good will of lease of an old-established lumber business. Inquire on the premises, No. 339 West, corner of Charlton-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.

We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for, FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in this City. We have also on hand and making to order FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.
MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., 1st door east of Broadway.

KINDLING WOOD AT TWENTY CENTS, when ten or more boxes are ordered, and at 22 cents for any less number. Oak and pine at $3 50 per load, which, if desired, will be sawed at small cost at yard foot of East 23d-st. Address C. COLLINS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIFUL, COMMODIOUS and finely situated country residence and farm of the late Mrs. Blake, at Coldenham, six miles west of Newburgh, on the main road to Montgomery. There are about sixty-five acres of land (twenty of which are on the south side of the road) connected with the residence, on which is also a barn, carriage-house, dairy and wash-house, tool-house, &c., all in the most perfect order. On the opposite side of the road are about forty-five acres, on which is a good farm house, barns, &c. There is no superior place on the road, or healthier in the country. Apply to JOHN VANDERBILT, No. 191 Water-st., New-York, and JAMES PATTON, Newburgh, Executors.

TO LET—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., within five minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt, the large and commodious two-story house and premises, known as No. 100 Jersey-st., opposite Christ's Church. It is well adapted for the residence of a large family or for a first-class boarding-house, of which there is great need in said city. Attached thereto is a fine garden and pasture ground, nearly five acres in all, well stocked with fruit and shade trees. The house is furnished with both gas and water, and all in good repair. Rent $700 per year. Apply to MARY H. DeHART, or WILLIAM F. DAY, Elizabeth, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—DEsirably located in the Village of Astoria, less than one hour from the City and accessible at all hours. The premises consist of a good house, barn and other outbuildings, a pleasantly shaded yard, and an excellent vegetable garden. Inquire of E. MILLS, Astoria. or GOODRICH, FREEMAN & FOSTER, Nos. 56 and 58 Murray-st.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE—A DWELLING-house and an acre and a quarter of ground. within five minutes' walk of the Valley dépôt. The house is well built and commodious, and there are shade and fruit trees in abundance. For particulars, inquire of H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at No. 49 Main-st., Orange, N. J.

TO LET—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with 140 acres of good land, situated 28 miles from New-York, and three minutes' walk from New-Jersey Railroad dépôt. Also, a store near the above, in which has and can be done a thriving business. Rent low, with privilege of purchasing. For particulars, inquire at No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 28.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in the village of Westport, Conn. Good house containing 10 rooms, barn, carriage house and good stable; about 1½ acres of ground beautifully laid out as garden, with fruit and shade trees in abundance; all in good order. For terms &c., inquire of JOHN R. ANDREWS, No. 145 Wooster-st.

$14,000.—FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS country seat, replete with every modern improvement, nine acres, new buildings, 22 miles from the City on New-Haven Railroad. No agents need apply. Will exchange for a first class City house worth about the same amount. Apply to WALTER BAKER, No. 110 4th-av., before 10 and after 5 P. M.

THE EVERGREENS—FIFTY-THREE ACRES on Passaic River three miles above Newark, nine from New-York, is for sale. House large, out-buildings ample; beautiful lawn of eight acres, with abundance of full-grown shade and fruit trees. Price to suit the times. SAMUEL H. TERRY, No. 652 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT SARATOGA SPRINGS—A very desirable gentleman's residence. House of brick, two-story and basement 45 feet square. with back building; lot 133x150, well laid out and kept up; good garden and stable in order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st, Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE IN HUDSON CITY, NEW JERSEY.—First class gothic dwelling with all modern improvements; hot and cold water baths, &c. Will be sold cheap. G. GEDNEY, Nos. 64 and 66 Duane-st., 5th floor.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—AT Greenwich, Conn., the place now occupied by the subscriber, near the Coscob Bridge, N. Y. & N. H. R., east side. Apply on the premises. W. A. FERRIS.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, in 48th-st., south side, between the 5th and 6th avs.; also, a three-story and basement brown-stone front, in 39th-st., north side, first house west of 7th-av. They will be rented right to good tenants, or sold on very liberal terms. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner 45th-st. and 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY basement and counter cellar brick house with all the modern improvements complete, just being finished, situated on Taylor-st., between Bedford and Lee avs., XIXth Ward, in the City of Brooklyn. Terms easy and will be sold low. Inquire on the premises of JAMES H. PULLIS or of WM. E. BOURDETT.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone mansion on Murray Hill 5th-av; is furnished with all the modern improvements and built in the most substantial manner. The owner would negotiate for United States Treasury Notes or Stocks at par value. None but principals need answer. Address OWNER, No. 4 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A LARGE, pleasant, and convenient cottage house, about forty feet square, surrounded by ground and well shaded in one of the pleasantest parts of Brooklyn, will be exchanged for a small and retired place in the country, convenient and within an hour of Wall-st. Address W. B., Box No. 2,794 New-York Post office.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—TWO NEW FIRST-class modern houses on Brooklyn Heights Nos. 52 and 54 Columbia-st., overlooking the Bay and the North and East Rivers. Apply to S. HOWLDOW, Brooklyn, or address Major THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st., New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEAT AND substantial, well-built, brown-stone front house, south side 15th-st., 140 feet west of 6th-av. It has all the conveniences requisite for a genteel residence. Terms easy and reasonable. Apply to JOHN MURTHA, No. 625 6th-av.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETHPORT—200 lots, very cheap, situate within half a mile of the dock, on smooth, high ground, immediately on the railroad; very desirable for manufacturing or other improvements. Inquire of PIERCE & WADSWORTH, No. 10 Pine-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—EVERY ONE A HOME.—A number of fine lots, well located in Harlem and ready for immediate improvement. Will sell on easy terms, or would help parties to build. Call, or address A. WARNER PLATT, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEAT AND substantial well-built house on the south side of 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; has double extension on first and second floors, with all the modern improvements. Apply to D. DEMAREST, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., built and finished in the most substantial and modern style, and one of the best sites in the City. Inquire on the premises of Mr. WILLIAM RYER.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Brown stone houses on Lexington-av., 34th-st. and 36th-st., near 5th-av. Terms to suit purchasers. Prices low, to suit the times. Apply to
MATTHEW BYRNES, No. 83 East 32d-st.

FOR SALE—A WELL BUILT 3-STORY HOUSE and full lot, No. 407 4th-st., Albion place; will be sold cheap, and most of the money may remain on mortgage.
J. SMITH DODGE, No. 19 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BROWN-stone house and lot, No. 147 Lexington-av., N. E. corner 30th-st. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 47 AND 49 WEST 45TH ST. These houses are desirably situated and have all the modern conveniences. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 33 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A RESIDENCE IN the country, within one hour of the New-York City Hall, and of convenient access; of from one to five acres, and a value from $7,000 to $12,000; on the Hudson preferred. Address, with owner's name and full particulars, G. L. M., Box No. 103 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FOUR OR SIX lots, situated between 4th and 6th avs. and 23d and 40th sts., north side preferred. Parties having such property for sale will please address H., Box No. 1,167 New-York Post-office, giving full particulars as to location and price per lot.

WANTED TO HIRE—A COMMODIOUS DWELLing house pleasantly located between 4th and 8th avs., and 10th and 30th sts., having the modern improvements; rent not to exceed $850. Address, stating location, rent, size of house, and when can be seen, R. X., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

ROOM WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN. A comfortable room with fire and gas. without board. Address, stating terms, WALTER, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEman, in the prime of manhood, (46,) but still unmarried, of a highly respectable family of this City, and a spotless character and reputation, called genteel-looking, kind and affectionate, prudent, temperate and domestic, liberally educated, intelligent and refined, with some property, is sincerely desirous of forming a mutual attachment, if agreeable with a young lady or young widow, possessing the same endowments, ultimately with a view to matrimony. This is given in good faith. Truthful particulars, addressed in sincerity, to A. D. P., Box No. 140 *Times* Office. will be treated alike respectfully and confidentially.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES, VALENTINES.
COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL,
AT
STRONG'S,
No. 98 Nassau-st.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING, ESQ.,

SIR:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:

Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*

Direct A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot, Co., Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.,

SIR:

I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York:

DEAR SIR:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost *instanter.*

Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich, Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING:

SIR:

Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mutual care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain; and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common, and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health, and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia.*

For the treatment of either class of Headache, the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected, as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are invaluable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicine.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. ☜

is on the outside wrapper; *all others* are *swindling counterfeits.*

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the above elegant first-class household furniture, consisting in part of elegant rosewood parlor suites covered in satin damask, brocatel and plush, superb black-wood and gilt cabinets, work tables and etageres, elegantly carved rosewood etageres, of new and elegant designs; secretary and library bookcases, carved rosewood and oak buffets, carved oak dining-room chairs, in reps and leather; carved rosewood bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, rosewood and mahogany amoires-à-glace, elegant bronze and marble mantel set, mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture. The above is now on exhibition, and will be positively sold, without reserve.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D., 1857 and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D., 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents, ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, dépôt grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for, or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

DECEMBER 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE UNDER THE direction of B. Leffingwell, Esq., Referee, of valuable IVth Ward property on Cherry and James sts., Chambers-st. and James slip. P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, six valuable lots, with the buildings thereon, on the northwesterly corner of Cherry and James sts., and known as Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Cherry-st., and Nos. 96, 98 and 100 James-st. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 10½ o'clock at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being a general assortment of Spring goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

575 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—ON THURSDAY, Feb. 14, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, without reserve, for cash.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train from 26th-st.; 10 A. M. Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10:30 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. dépôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. dépôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations, from White-st. dépôt. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., stopping at all stations from 26th-st. dépôt; 11:45 P. M., (Wednesdays and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. dépôt. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.; East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P.M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked for Way Stations at 26th-st. Station only.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and Troy connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A.M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping cars), 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M. (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train. 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:20 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Suffern, 9 A. M., for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Suffern at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Suffern at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10 cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M., North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 35 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861 will be opened on Monday, the 14th instant, for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE.—MEMBERS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, who are in arrears, are hereby notified and required to pay all such arrearages, at the office of said Association, No. 442 Eighth-avenue, before the expiration of sixty days, from the date hereof, or their shares will be declared forfeited, in accordance with Act 4 of an act entitled "An Act for the incorporation of Building, Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Associations".—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861. 1aw-6wW*

ENVELOPES.

BERLIN & JONES, NO. 134 WILLIAM-ST., MANUFACTURERS of envelopes of every size, quality and kind known in the trade, as business, legal, portfolio, document, detector, safety, embossed, opaque, silvered, bronze, wedding, mourning, drug, epistolary, pay, cloth-lined, business illustrated or tinted, hand cut, government, post-office, commercial, extra, super, superfine and extra superfine. A large stock of the above always on hand in the following colors, for the inspection of the trade: White wove and laid, light buff, dark buff, canary, amber, straw, pink, blue, lilac, gold and orange. We warrant the prices sufficiently low to be an inducement to the closest buyer. Samples furnished the trade. Commercial, cut, from 50 cents upwards; Post-office, cut, from 75 cents upwards; Government, cut, from [illegible] cents upwards. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.
P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. B. G. LENNOX.
COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.
DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.
REFERENCES.
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinsons,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

IRVING BANK, NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1861.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED GENTLEMEN were, on the 4th of February, elected Directors of the Irving Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

JOHN THOMSON,	HENRY J. HART,
WALTER W. CONKLIN,	VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
JOHN ROMER,	DAVID B. MOSES,
WILLIAM RADFORD,	JOHN SHOTWELL,
ISAAC ODELL,	ABRAHAM FRAZER,
HERMAN H. BRUNJES	

And for Inspectors of the next election, John Hustace, Joseph Rogers, Hy A. Kerr. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN THOMSON was unanimously reelected President.

DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.

TO THE SECOND-MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.—It is important to the interest of this class of bondholders that the coupons from their bonds, for November 1859 May and November, 1860, and May, 1861 be presented and funded before the close of the fiscal year on the 28th inst.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTY DIRECTORS of this Company and three Inspectors for the next annual election will take place on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at the office, No. 65 Wall-st. The poll will be open between the hour of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. on that day.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT LAW, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENN. COAL CO., CORNER BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. has this day been declared, on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., payable at the office in the City of New York, on and after the 16th of February, inst. The tranfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-annual interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. for the first six months of the present fiscal year, is this day declared payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared to its Stockholders an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on demand.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE NAUGATUCK R. R. CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 8, 1861.

DIVIDEND NO. 11.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the capital stock, payable 15th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 12th to the 19th inst., inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the Capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 2, 1861.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst till that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months is this day declared payable on MONDAY 11th February, proximo.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned, under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1859, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January, 1859, to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued is, as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No 512 7th-av., in the City of New-York, is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No 51 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell, as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed) EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH of EDWD CORNING, on the 26th ult., the firm of EDWARD CORNING & CO. is dissolved.

The subscriber, surviving partner, will use the name of the firm only in liquidation of its affairs.

The stock of hardware, shelf goods, cutlery, &c., as also the good will of the business, is offered for sale, and the store, No. 76 Duane-st., will be leased on favorable terms, to which the attention of hardware dealers is invited.

JASPER E. CORNING,
Surviving Partner of the late firm of
EDWARD CORNING & CO.

No. 76 DUANE-ST., New-York, Feb. 4, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of R. GORDON & CO., was dissolved on the 7th inst., by mutual consent. R. GORDON is alone authorized to settle the business.

R. GORDON,
E. GORDON.

The undersigned will continue the business as heretofore.

R. GORDON.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of MINER & THORP, for the transaction of a general auction and commission business, at No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office. HENRY D. MINER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861. GOULD H. THORP.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. W. FISHER & CO., at No. 650 Broadway, was dissolved on the 15th of December last by mutual consent.

J. W. FISHER,
JACOB S. ABRAMS.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm. PIERSON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The Board of Managers had hoped that the receipts of the Association would have superseded the necessity of a special appeal for the suffering poor of our City. But having been disappointed in this, they are compelled to submit a brief statement in their behalf.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE persons are now dependent upon this Association for aid. Among these are mechanics, laborers, and an unusual number of sewing women, and widows with young children, who, by failure of work, sickness and misfortune, are exposed at this inclement season, to cold, hunger and nakedness, and without charitable assistance, must severely suffer—perhaps perish. For a time, some of the unemployed were able to fall back on their previous earnings, and when these failed, the Association interposed for their relief. But their numbers have so rapidly multiplied by the increased contractions of labor as Winter advanced, that, without enlarged liberality, the Board can neither sustain the pressure now upon it, nor, without risk of suffering, reduce the number of the recipients. There having, meanwhile, been no public excitement touching the wants of the poor, the actual destitution has been greatly underrated. Funds, consequently, have come in slowly and sparingly. Some have given liberally; others have either diminished their contributions, or, supposing they were not needed, have mistakingly withheld them altogether. Hence it is, that at this period of the Winter, the month of February, when the destitution is always greatest and suffering the most severe, the Association is left without adequate means of relief. What more need be said to touch the hearts of our citizens, so famed for their liberality? The plea is not for distant strangers who have claims on others, nor for the debased and outcast; but for the virtuous poverty-stricken poor at our own doors, who have none to care for them but ourselves. Will not those give who have given before, and those who have not given give the more? Give freely, give unstintedly; for thus shall it be measured to you again. It surely cannot be that the piteous cry of more than EIGHTEEN THOUSAND of our worthy, suffering fellow-creatures around us will be heard in vain.

To guard against misapprehension, it is proper to remark, that the present urgent pressure is not owing to an increase of destitution as compared with preceding years. In view of business derangements, it is less than might have been expected. It is not materially greater than it was the past Winter, and is more than fifty per cent. less than in 1855 and 1857. The present strait, therefore, is solely owing to the decreased contributions, consequent upon a mistaken estimate of the actual number of the needy.

Contributions may be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st.; R. B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.; R. M. Hartley, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place, or to any of the officers or authorized collectors.

By order of the Board,
JNO. C. GREEN, Vice-Pres't.
ROBT. B. MINTURN, Treasurer.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA. ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal.*

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, New-York; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPAUTINES,

A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry. An account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon the receipt of $1, with any medical or surgical advice the applicant may require. Address Dr F. L. BECKWITH, Station D Post-office, New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st. New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, and female diseases. Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

ADVICE GRATIS.—TO THE AFFLICTED—Those suffering from nervous debility, brought on by early indiscreet habits, will be greatly benefited by consulting WM. ERVIN. The afflicted are invited to correspond. Advice gratis. Address WM. ERVIN, New-York Post-office.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave Read Dr WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

DR. J. R. NEWTON, OF BOSTON, WILL practice in this City at No. 64 East 22d-st., from Tuesday, March 5, to May 1, 1861. Chronic diseases cured in a few minutes without pain.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.
No. 648 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

These invaluable medicines are the result of the learning, experience and skill of Prof. HUMPHREYS, and are unsurpassed for their SIMPLICITY, SAFETY and CURATIVE ENERGY.

Thousands of families use them daily, with the most triumphant success, for all the common ills and sicknesses of every day life, avoiding by their use the visits of both disease and doctor. Thousands of invalids, by the use of some one of these simple remedies, have been cured of life-long pains and suffering. Nowhere have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest praise is from those who have known them longest and most intimately.

LIST OF HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	55
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomit	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Cures Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressures, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart	1 00

PRICE OF CASES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25c. to $1.

☞ Agents and the Trade supplied as usual.

☞ I have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and have no connection with medicines sold there.

☞ I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price.

Address F. HUMPHREYS, M. D.,
No. 648 Broadway New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HESTER I. CORNISH, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and before that of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Embree No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 9, 1860.

JAMES CORNISH,
HAMILTON D. WILSON,
Executors.

O10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 65 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1861.

JOHN N. CHESTER, }
W. W. CHESTER, } Executors.

ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LEOPOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WM. KUTRUFF, No. 21 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 14th day of January, 1861.

WM. KUTRUFF, }
CHARLES WILHELMS, } Executors.

ja16—law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of John H. Hedley, No 59 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1860.

JAMES G. ABBOTT, Executor.

au15-law6mW*

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for Lynchburgh, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIA, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA. (now building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Mc'h 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WALTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beech-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO, will sail March 30.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

VIGO, SATURDAY, Feb. 16;
CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, Feb. 23;
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, March 2.

and every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
do. to London	80	do. to London	33
Steerage return tickets, good for six months			60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their splendid steamships ADRIATIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, and BALTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the mails for the above ports, as follows:

ADRIATIC, On Saturday, April 6.
BALTIC, On Saturday, April 20.
ADRIATIC, On Saturday, May 18.
BALTIC, On Saturday, June 1.

From the Pier foot of Canal-st.

Returning, leave Havre:

ADRIATIC, On Tuesday, April 23.
BALTIC, On Tuesday, May 7.
ADRIATIC, On Tuesday, June 4.
BALTIC, On Tuesday, June 18.

And Southampton the day following.

For freight or passage, apply at the Office of the Company, Room No. 4, No. 88 Wall-st.

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:

MOUNT VERNON, Capt. LAYFIELD, SATURDAY, Feb. 9.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. POST, TUESDAY, Feb. 12.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. BERRY, THURSDAY, Feb. 14.
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. CROCKER, SATURDAY, Feb. 16.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW—The first class steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

The steamer ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will succeed.

Agents, { SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York.
JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:

First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A 1 powerful Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage, Cabin, $60; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No 87 Broad-st., corner of South William. The succeeding steamship, JOHN BELL, will sail on TUESDAY, 26th of March.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.—Passage from or to Liverpool or London, can always be engaged by this well-known line, sailing weekly, at the very lowest rates, and drafts issued as usual, for any amount, payable on demand, in any part of great Britain or Ireland, can be obtained by applying to, or addressing

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, JAS. STONE, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9:30 o'clock. A. M. The AFRICA will sail on the 27th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAM-PACKET LINE—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20. Passage: First Cabin, $60; Second Cabin, $50; Third Class, $35. For freight or passage, apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 87 Broad-st.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Trustees of Common Schools, for the XXth Ward, until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the materials, and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new School Building on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 32, on the north side of West 35th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., in said Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, or for the carpenter's work and materials, or a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract.

The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of Ammon Macvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., near Spring, of whom printed copies of the specifications can be procured. Proposals, which should be indorsed "Proposals for XXth Ward Schools," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

By order of the Board of Trustees for the XXth Ward.

PETER LODEWICK, }
HUBBARD G. STONE, } Committee.
JAMES G. DIMOND, }

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns. FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point, at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Mme. PREWSTER, who has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. Tells the name of future wife or husband, and that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK.

The Academy this evening will be illuminated as on the occasion of the Prince of Wales Ball.

VERDI'S LATEST WORK,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
(the Masquerade Ball,)
will be presented for the
SECOND TIME IN AMERICA,
THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.

Mme. PAULINE COLSON..........as..........AMELIA
Miss ISABELLA HINKLEY..as..OSCAR, the Page
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS..as ULRICA, the Astrologer
BRIGNOLI..........as..........Ricardo
FERRI..........as..........Renarto
COLETTI, }
DUBREUL, } ....as..........The Conspirators
Director and Conductor..........Sig. MUZIO

Signor MUZIO desires to direct the attention of the public to the fact that this, the latest, and it is believed the best of the works of the first composer of the day, is placed before an American audience at the earliest possible moment, its performance in New-York being anterior to its production in London. Every effort has been made by the management to place this work properly before the public.

UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,

unlike most of Verdi's works, has had a grand success from the time of its first performance in Rome, 1859, up to the present moment. In the Holy City it saved the manager from ruin; and at Florence, Lisbon, and lastly, Paris, where it was brought out last month, it has been received in the most enthusiastic manner.

The plot of UN BALLO IN MASCHERA is highly dramatic, and its catastrophe is not unlike that in the opera of "Gustavus." In the ball scene the stage will be thrown open to its furthest extent, and filled with characters in the costumes of the period, and, as is the custom in Europe, many of the habitues of the Opera will appear *en domino* in the brilliant set of Quadrilles, Mazurkas, &c., with which the scene opens. To give full effect to the performance of the opera, not only the extra orchestral force is required, but an enlarged chorus and two bands, which perform behind the scenes.

In the third act

A GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
under the direction of Signor RONZANI.

Dance and Galop....executed by the....Corps de Ballet.
Grand Figurative Quadrille..by the....Corps de Ballet.
Mazourka by Signora ELENA and Signor TOPHOFFO.

The free list (with the exception of the Press) on the nights when UN BALLO IN MASCHERA is presented, will be suspended altogether.

No Opera in New-York on Friday.

On SATURDAY, Grand Gala Matinée at 1 o'clock.

Correct opera books at Sibell's, Wall-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK.

SATURDAY—GALA MATINEE.

The only Grand Gala Matinée which possibly can be given this season will take place on SATURDAY next, Feb. 16, on an extraordinary scale. See future advertisement.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRIDAY, FEB. 15,
LA SOMNAMBULA.

Mme. COLSON..........as..........AMINA
BRIGNOLI..........as..........ELVINO
SUSINI..........as..........RUDOLPHO
Director and Conductor..........Signor MUZIO

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

J. M. NIXON..........Lessee and Manager.

Second Representation of
ROLLA
By Mr. EDWIN FORREST
for the last four years.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13,
the admirable Tragedy of
PIZARRO;
OR, THE DEATH OF ROLLA,

Having received the most unqualified and unbounded applause, will be repeated on
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS.

Rolla..........Mr. Edwin Forrest.
Cora..........Miss Athena.
Elvira..........Mrs. Conway.
Pizarro..........Mr. C. Fisher.

On THURSDAY EVENING,
ENGLISH OPERA,

By the most brilliant galaxy of Vocal Stars ever congregated in this City.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,
The entertainment will commence with the petite comedy of
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
To conclude with the admired Comedy of
THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.
TO-MORROW NIGHT! TO-MORROW NIGHT!
THURSDAY! THURSDAY!! THURSDAY!!!
Will be produced
A new Comic Drama, in five acts, written expressly for this Theatre, replete with Novel Effects, Startling Situations, and Splendid New Scenery,
To be entitled,
CENTRAL PARK;
OR, THE
HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS,
In which all the members of the company will appear.
Doors open at 7; commences at 7½ o'clock.

SACRED AND CLASSICAL CONCERT

AT THE
MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1861.

The following well-known artists will assist on the occasion:

MRS. J. M. MOZART,
MRS. J. H. BARCLAY,
MR. D. MIRANDA,
And Dr. CHAS. A. GUILMETTE,
With a Select Chorus.
ORGANISTS:
Mr. H. W. A. BEALE and Mr. W. H. CURRIE.
Conductor..........Mr. G. W. MORGAN.
To commence at 8 o'clock.

Card of admission 50 cents. To be had at Hall & Son's, Webb & Allen's, or of the Trustees of the Church, at the door, on the evening.

No postponement on account of weather.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........A. W. JACKSON.

The management has pleasure in announcing that in consequence of the
IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM
With which
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
Has been received in the character of
SHYLOCK.
He will repeat this great personation on this evening,
WEDNESDAY, 13th.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Feb. 13,
GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE,
BY
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
At 2½ o'clock.
EVENING one as usual, at 7½ o'clock.
A NIGHT IN WONDER-WORLD.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1861.
The performance will commence with the Drama of
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
To be succeeded by
RAISING THE WIND.
Concluding with the Comic Farce of
DODGING FOR A WIFE.

RETURN OF PAGE'S "VENUS,"

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,
NO. 548 BROADWAY.
This picture has been visited by more than
30,000!!!
Persons in New-York alone.
Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

THE FIRST GRAND PERFORMANCE OF
GEORGE F. BRISTOW'S ORATORIO,
PRAISE
TO
GOD,
Will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19,
AT IRVING HALL.
Tickets 50 cents. Can be had at the usual places.

THEATRE FRANCAISE,

No. 585 Broadway—JEUDI 14, Fevrier, 1861.
Positivement derniere representation du
COURRIER DE LYON OU L'ATTAQUE DE LA MALLE POSTE.
Pièce à grand spectacle en six tableaux.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,

NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

SHAKESPEARE.

Mrs. E. BELL WHITNEY will read OTHELLO, at the Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Cards of admission 25 cents. To be obtained at the door.

ANNIVERSARY.—FOUTH WARD MISSION, New-York.—Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1861. Wilson G. Hunt, Esq., in the chair. Addresses by Rev. Drs. Hoge, Lathrop, and Hague. Music by Dodworth's Band. The performers have been selected specially for this occasion, and will commence to perform at 7 o'clock. Singing by about 300 children. Doors open at 6½; exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

STRANGERS IN THE CITY SHOULD NOT fail to visit the Phrenological Cabinet and Museum of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. Here may be seen (admission free) busts and casts from the heads of many of the most distinguished and notorious men of the age—statesmen, orators, philosophers, murderers, thieves, etc., etc. Complete phrenological delineations of character with full descriptions given when desired.

TESTIMONIAL CONCERT—TO DR. CHARLES ALEX. GUILMETTE, by his Pupils of the Cooper Union Music Class, in the large Hall of the Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, 1861. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the music stores, Cooper Institute, No. 135 Grand-st., and of the members.

POLYPHONIC ASSOCIATION, BROOKLYN, will give their first public Concert, at the Athenæum, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 21. Tickets 50 cents, for sale at the principal music and bookstores, and at the door.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS RECEIVING THEIR PASTOR'S LAST BLESSING—Painted by Carl Hübner, on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No 629 Broadway.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

JOHN B. GOUGH

Will deliver his new and brilliant Lecture on the

STREETS OF LONDON,

At COOPER INSTITUTE, FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the Library, or at the door.

MORE LAUGHTER.

Rev. W. H. MILBURN will give his Lecture on "*English Roast Beef and Plum Pudding*," or more of "*What a Blind Man Saw*," &c., at the Cooper Institute, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 14. Tickets 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

EBBITT HALL, THIRTY-THIRD-ST. and Broadway, THIS (Wednesday) and TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. PETER SINCLAIR, of Scotland, will give two of his highly characteristic lectures, illustrated by Andrieus' magnificent paintings, contrasting the Blessings of Temperance with the Evils of Intemperance. Admission, 25 cents; children, 10 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1861.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
TWO SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES,
AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock,
At each of which the superb French Drama,
LADY OF ST. TROPEZ,
LADY OF ST. TROPEZ,
will be produced in elegant style and attractiveness.

The following wonderful combination of Living Curiosities are all to be seen for the very low price of 25 cents:

OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE,
THE LIVING MAMMOTH BEAR, SAMSON,
THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
THE TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN.
THE LIVING ALBINO FAMILY,
THE LIVING WHAT IS IT?
THE LIVING LEARNED SEAL.
THIRTY LIVING MONSTER SNAKES.
THE LIVING HAPPY FAMILY.
Miss DAWRON. Double voiced Singer,
150 DOLLAR SPECKLED BROOK TROUT.
And near a Million other Curiosities.

Admission, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents. Parquette, 15 cents extra; children under 10, 10 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

EIGHTY-SECOND NIGHT!
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN THOUSAND
PEOPLE HAVE SEEN THE
GREAT LOCAL THREE-ACT BURLETTA,
THE
SEVEN SISTERS

Miss Keene has the pleasure to announce, that with the view of rendering this
HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL, LAUGHABLE
Extravaganza still more acceptable to her patrons, she will, on
MONDAY EVENING,
AND
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
combine with it an original sketch by
GEO. H. MILES, ESQ., OF MARYLAND,
Author of FORREST'S Prize Drama, MOHAMMED, MARY'S BIRTHDAY, &c., &c., embodying and exhibiting
IN
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
A
SERIES OF UNION PICTURES.
embracing
BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION.
FIRST TABLEAU,
COLUMBIA AT WASHINGTON'S TOMB.
SECOND TABLEAU,
THE THIRTY-FOUR STATES.
THIRD TABLEAU,
THE EBONY WEDGE.
FOURTH TABLEAU,
THE STUMP OF THE LIBERTY TREE.
FIFTH TABLEAU,
THE SLAVE MARKET.
SIXTH TABLEAU,
CALHOUN'S DREAM
and
WASHINGTON'S ARMY AT VALLEY FORGE.
SEVENTH TABLEAU,
LIBERTY AND DIOGENES.
EIGHTH TABLEAU,
THE
APOTHEOSIS OF WASHINGTON.
The piece will conclude as usual with the
LAST GREAT SCENE,
the
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
in the
BOWER OF FERNS.

Seats may be secured TEN DAYS in advance, without extra charge.

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.

The performance terminates at TEN O'CLOCK.

MUSICAL.

BANJO TAUGHT,

BY THE
CHAMPION BANJOIST,
GEORGE C. DOBSON.

Mr. DOBSON will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient player in twelve lessons. Terms for the course, $5 in advance. Mr. Dobson can be seen every Monday and Thursday afternoons, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, when all of the necessary arrangements can be made. All persons sending their address to Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

G. C. DOBSON,
No. 150 Varick-st.,
New-York.

PIANOS—PIANOS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES
Warerooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

CHICKERING & SON'S

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the last thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL

PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,

Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desks, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

ACCORDEONS, MUSIC BOXES, FLUTINAS, Melodeons, Flutes, Violins, Music of every description, Strings for all known instruments, in fact the largest assortment of music and musical instruments in the States, at prices defying competition. Country orders promptly filled. MILLET'S Music Store, 329 Broadway.

AN ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND pianos for rent, at low rates, rent applied if purchased; or for sale on monthly payments. Pianos, with or without æolians, at great bargains. S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, of every style, at lowest factory prices. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

$160 FOR A SPLENDID 7-OCT. PIANO, large, round corners, iron frame; also a carved legs, serpentine, 7-oct. piano, inlaid with pearl, nearly new, for $180—fully warranted; at FISCHER'S, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING pupils, either in New-York or Brooklyn, to instruct in the rudiments of Music. Terms, from $8 to $12. Address B. K., Station D., 8th-st., New-York City, giving name and residence.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND MELODEONS for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., cor. 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute. Prices. $60, $75, $100, $125, $150 to $500.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN, FROM a respectable family, wishes to find a place in an American family, upon easy conditions, to give lessons in French, German, mathematics, arithmetic, history, geography and piano, for board. Best of City reference can be given. Address D. D. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE LESSONS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, A College graduate, would like a few additional pupils. Instruction is given in the classics, and boys are fitted for College, or the branches of an English education will be taught. The best of references can be given. Address T. E., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 29 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

TUTOR OR TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN, AN experienced scholar, recently returned from Paris, (France,) where he has long resided, desires a situation, either as tutor in a private family or as teacher in a college. He possesses thoroughly the English, French, Spanish and German languages, and can, if required, impart a thorough English classical education, as well as the rudiments of music on the piano; would not object to going South or to Cuba. Address C. T. M., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH LADY, FROM PARIS, PERFECT pianist and player, wishes to give private lessons for $10 per quarter. French private lessons, reading, writing and conversation, $10 per quarter. Best references, if required. Address M. M., Station D, Bible House.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF ONE OF the first colleges in this country desires a situation to teach. He is an experienced teacher, and is now teaching the classics and modern languages. The best of reference given. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 247 Norwalk, Conn.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE in teaching is desirous of a few pupils in the English branches and rudiments of French; can give excellent City references. Any communication addressed to TEACHER, No. 20 Varick-st., will be attended to promptly.

AS VISITING TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO has had long experience in teaching the various English branches, together with Latin, Greek and Mathematics, is open to an engagement for two hours in the morning. He refers to the parents of his present pupils. Address S. H. W., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, OF THOROUGH education, experience, energy and influence, desires a situation in a first-class boarding-school, for the higher English studies, &c. Address or call at No. 58 Fleet-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

BALLS.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Feb. 14, 1861.

Tickets $2, admitting gentleman and ladies, to be had at principal music stores and hotels.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented petitions asking Congress to stand firm by the Constitution and Union.

Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented petitions from the citizens of Connecticut in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) presented a joint resolution from the State of Minnesota. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, (Am.,) presented a petition, signed by 23,230 citizens of Massachusetts, in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. He said he honored such people, and felt cheered by such a voice from Massachusetts. It showed them devoted to the Union, for which their ancestors fought.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said: These petitions ask, as I understand it, for the passage of what is familiarly known as the Crittenden Propositions. Their best apology for this petition is their ignorance of the character of those propositions. Had they known what they were, they never would have put their names to that petition. Those resolutions go beyond the Breckinridge platform, which has already been solemnly condemned by the American people. They foist into the Constitution of the United States constitutional guaranties of Slavery which the framers of that instrument never gave—which Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Patrick Henry and John Jay, if we may credit the testimony of their lives and opinions, would have scorned. Had any such proposition been made the condition of union, this Union never could have been formed. Mr. Madison told us in the Convention that it was wrong to attempt to put in the Constitution the idea of property in man, but these propositions propose to interpolate that idea, and, practically carrying it out, they run a black line on the latitude of 36° 30′, and give constitutional protection to Slavery in all the territory south of that line now belonging to the Republic; and to make the case still more oppressive, and still more impossible to be received at the North, they make it applicable to all the territory hereafter to be acquired, so that the flag of the Republic, as it moves southward, shall always be the flag of Slavery, and every future acquisition in that direction shall be Africanized, and that by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. That is about enough in this age of civilization. But that is not all. Still further, they insist upon guarantees to Slavery in the National Capital, and in other places within the Federal jurisdiction. Nor is this all. As if to make it especially offensive to the people of the North, and to the people of Massachusetts, they propose to despoil our colored fellow-citizens of their political franchise, a long time secured to them by the institutions of that honored Commonwealth. Sir, it is for these things that these petitioners now pray. They insist they shall be interpolated in the Constitution of the United States. I have an infinite respect for the right of petition, and I desire always to promote the interests, and to carry forward the just and proper desires of my fellow-citizens. But I must express my regret that these gentlemen have missed the opportunity, after uniting in such numbers, of calling plainly and unequivocally, as savers of the Union of their fathers, for two things—two things all sufficient for the present occasion, and with regard to which I should expect the sympathies of the Hon. Senator from Kentucky. First, the Constitution of the United States as administered by George Washington, to be preserved intact and blameless in its text, without any tinkering or patching. And, secondly, the verdict of the people last November, by which Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States, to be enforced without price or faltering. There is a ground upon which every patriot and loyal citizen of the land can stand, and he has over him the Constitution and the flag of his country. You had better have that Sir, than any scheme, device, jugglery, or hocus pocus called a compromise. On such ground all men who really love the Union and the country can take their stand without an "if" or a "but." I remember, Sir, on the night of the passage of the Nebraska bill, it was after mid night, I made the declaration in debate that the time for compromises had passed. The events now taking place all verify this truth. It is obvious that the existing difficulties can now be arranged only on permanent principles of justice, and freedom, and humanity. Any seeming settlement founded upon an abandonment of principle, will be but a miserable patchwork, which cannot succeed. It was only a short time ago, you will remember, Sir, the whole country was filled with shame and dismay, as the report came to us of the surrender of Southern forts, and when it was known that Fort Sumter, too, was about to be given up, a cry went forth from the heart of the people, by which that fortress was saved, at least for the present. Propositions are now made and brought forward by the Senator of Kentucky, and now enforced by a petition from the people of my own State, calling upon the North to surrender its principles—to surrender its impregnable principles of human rights, which constitute our Northern forts. It is even proposed now to surrender the principle of Freedom in the Territories—the Fort Sumter of the North. I trust, Sir, they will yet be saved, and as their safety depends upon the President, I trust that the cry will go forth from the people like that which went forth from them a few days ago, to save that other Fort Sumpter when it was menaced. For myself, if I stand with many or with few, or alone, I have but one thing to say—no surrender of the Fort Sumter of the North—no surrender of any of our Northern forts. No, Sir, not one. But the bankers and merchants throw out their fears, and they tell us the Government shall not have money if we do not surrender our principles. Then, again, Sir, I appeal to the people. I believe the American people are not more unpatriotic than the French, and only want the opportunity to show it—to come forward and relieve the necessities of the Government, as the French people recently, at the hint of Louis Napoleon, came forward with a loan composed of small sums. Our Government stands upon the aggregate virtue and intelligence of the people and it only remains now that we should make an appeal to the aggregate wealth of the people—the farmer, the laborer, the mechanic. Every man who truly loves his country, will be willing to give of his earnings to uphold the Constitution and the national flag, and out of these small earnings, inspired by a genuine patriotism, we shall have a full treasury. There is but one thing now for the North to do—that is, to stand firm in their position. They may be guided by one of the greatest patriots of the age, I mean Lafayette, who, in his old age, when his experience had been ripened by time, and while looking over the unutterable calamities of the old French Revolution, said, "It was his solemn duty to declare that, in his opinion, they were to be referred not to the bad passions of men, but to those timid counsels that sought to substitute compromise for principle." Lafayette may well speak to his American fellow-citizens now, to caution them against any timid counsels that would substitute compromise for principles.

Mr. Crittenden said he supposed the signers of the petition were intelligent men. When he presented the propositions he presented them as a basis of peace, but why had not gentlemen offered to amend?

Mr. Sumner said he thought them wrong in every word and every line.

Mr. Crittenden—Had the gentleman no propositions to make?

Mr. Sumner said he had—The Constitution, as administered by Washington and our fathers.

Mr. Crittenden—Why did he not move that then?

Mr. Sumner said he had voted for the resolutions of the Senator from New-Hampshire, which expressed his idea.

The President announced that the hour for the special order had arrived.

A motion was made to postpone it.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) hoped not, as he thought the time for the practical business of the country should be attended to. He wanted the yeas and nays, to know who the men were that come here to make speeches that do no possible good on earth.

Mr. Douglas—If the Senator is so much opposed to speech-making he hoped that he would stop and let them vote. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hale—I will say that this is the best speech I ever heard from the Senator from Illinois, [Douglas,] because it was so short. [Laughter.]

Mr. Trumbull said, if this discussion is to go on, he thought it would be better to let both sides have a chance. He had sat here and heard the trouble charged on the Republican Party. He wanted the responsibility placed where it belongs—on the corruption and imbecility, irresolution, if he might not say, the complicity with treason itself, on the part of a profligate power.

The special order was then postponed—yeas, 23; nays, 21.

Mr. Crittenden continued: He appealed to Senators not to stand by platforms, and let the Union perish. He said we were pledged to stand by and preserve the Union; but all compromise seemed to be rejected. He believed that they must do something, or the country could not be saved. He wished to practice every forbearance he could, but why do men come here to talk of business when the Union is in danger?

Mr. Sumner said that the Senator from Kentucky (Crittenden) was not aware of his own popularity in Massachusetts, and of the willingness of the people to adopt anything bearing his name, which they so much respect, when, if they had examined his propositions they would have rejected it. The Senator insinuated, if he understood aright, that the propositions were not applicable to territory hereafter acquired.

Mr. Crittenden said that he did not consider that an essential point.

Mr. Sumner said the Senator from Kentucky had voted for a proposition to print it.

Mr. Crittenden was understood to say if that amendment was not acceptable, he would recede.

Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he had voted not to continue the discussion, and would cheerfully give way if anything else should be taken up.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania (Rep.,) moved that the subject be postponed till next Monday. Adopted.

The Navy bill was taken up.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said the question was whether we should make an appropriation of $1,200,000 to build seven new steam sloops-of-war. At a time when the credit of the Government is ruined, and it could not pay private claims of a few dollars, it then proposed to pay this large sum for war. Senators could vote a Homestead bill, to give homes to scoundrels and vagabonds of large cities, and could vote $120,000,000 to build a railroad, and now they come up and ask $1,200,000 to build steamers to coerce States—not in the language of their eagle-eyed Senator from New-York, but of the bellicose Senator, whose voice is still for war. But they talk of the enforcement of the laws. Every man says enforce the laws and protect the public property. But what is public property? We have public property in London, where our Minister resides, but won't take sloops there. But have you public property in South Carolina? No, not one single particle. Fort Sumter is this day wrongfully held, which is an act of war against South Carolina. He admitted that it was built by the Government, but he said that it was built for the protection of the port of Charleston, and it was now frowning with guns against the port it was built to protect. The whole resolves itself into the question, has a State a right to secede? and she has actually exercised the right. Individuals in a State may commit treason, but whether a State can is another question. The Government was a multiple of units and a State comes in a separate unit, and is an entirety. A county in a State is an integral part of a State, and if she tried to break off it would be rebellion. But a State comes in by an act of volition, and can go out the same way. Each State must judge for herself if she has reason for going out, and only the enlightened judgment of the world can punish a State. No State was ever coerced into the Union, and it could not be. South Carolina has as much right to Fort Columbus, in New York harbor, as the United States has to Fort Sumter, and as much right to attack it; and he pledged one feeble arm to act in the contingency which might arise. He commended the forbearance of South Carolina. He had feared she would be too hasty. He wanted all the States to act. He knew Missouri to be for the Union. Even the supporters of Rhett and Yancey are for Union, but he meant a Union which would give protection to all. He was tired of all these petitions for Union. He wanted a Union about which there would be no quarreling, and which would give rights to all—or else he wanted no Union but separation. He said this was not a mere question of Slavery, but it affects every property-holder of the North. Missouri, though slow, would act; but the action of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia has been disastrous. If the Border States had acted with the South we would have had peaceable separation. Every one of the Slaveholding States ought to have gone out together. As sure as no adjustment was made, all would go but Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. He was afraid of Virginia, she was so slow. Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas would go out. [Laughter.] He said Kansas, after the hot-house plants of emigration die out would fall back in the arms of Missouri. He contended that the secret object of the Republican Party was to circumscribe Slavery so as to extinguish it. He was in favor of the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, but there must be a reaction in the public mind of the North, or else these amendments would be good for nothing. This thing must be settled either by adjustment or separation. There could be no honorable adjustment unless there was a retraction of Northern opinion. The Senate cannot amend the Constitution, and had better let the question alone and attend to the regular business, and wait for a proper adjustment. But if there was no change of Northern opinion, he would not ask for any Union. He deprecated war, and in this civilized age of the world he thought all the difficulties ought to be settled without recourse to arms and war. Let the whole Southern States act together, and let them negotiate with the North as equals; and if they cannot agree, then let there be peaceable and quiet separation.

The amendment was then concurred in, Yeas, 27; Nays, 17. Messrs. Bigler, Douglas, Johnson (of Tennessee) and Latham voting with the Republicans in the affirmative.

The bill then passed.

The Senate went into Executive Session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 12.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) sent up a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the deplorable condition of his Department, and suggesting a mode of relief. In accordance with this Mr. Sherman asked leave to introduce from the Committee of Ways and Means a bill to enable the Secretary to accept from any State the guarantee of any stock which may be issued by the United States to the amounts of public money deposited with such State under the distribution act.

Mr. Sherman said if relief was to be given, the bill should be passed to-day.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, (Dem.,) remarked as unanimous consent was required, his should not be given, while he was a member of this House.

Mr. Sherman said he had performed his duty, though reluctantly, in reporting the bill.

Mr. Barr, of New-York, (Dem.,) remarked that Mr. Garnett would break up the Government, and leave us without money.

The bill was not permitted by Mr. Garnett to be introduced.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, (Dem.,) made a report from the Special Committee on the Indian Trust Bond abstraction. He said it was unanimous.

Mr. Haskin, of New-York, (Dem.,) earnestly demanded the reading of the report. It explained why the Treasury is empty.

The Speaker said this could not be done, as the Pacific Railroad bill must be first disposed of.

Mr. Morris said there was more in his report than there was in the Pacific Railroad bill, which proposed to take three millions out of the Treasury.

After noisy proceedings, it was finally decided that the report should be read.

Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, (Dem.,) wished to know how many members of the Committee concurred in the report.

Several Voices—All of them.

Mr. Pryor said he understood differently. The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Morris said he was perfectly willing to bring up the report at any time to suit the convenience of members.

John Cochrane, of New-York, (Dem.,) ineffectually endeavored to have passed a bill to enable the merchants when their vessels are responsible under the act of 1851 for damages by reason of collision, to execute a bond with sufficient sureties in release of the vessels and of their personal liability.

He will renew his effort on Monday.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said many of the amendments are immaterial and are repetitions of what was already in the bill; but there was one important amendment, namely, providing, in addition to the extreme Southern and Central roads, for a Northern road. These roads are so far apart, that they will not be competitors as to local trade. He was willing to adopt this amendment. If anything was wrong in the bill, it could be corrected in the next Congress.

Mr. Craige, of Missouri, (Dem.,) ventured to say, that under this bill no road would ever be built, as the Senate had proposed an improper route from the mouth of the Kansas River, by way of Fort Riley, thus cutting off the central belt of States.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, (Rep.,) remarked that the Senate had made the bill more incongruous than it was before it left the House. No man could expect that the President would sign such a bill. It would be better to disagree with all the Senate's amendments and agree on the bill through a Committee of Conference.

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, (Dem.,) agreed with Mr. Farnsworth regarding the bill as of a log-rolling and monstrous character, and not worthy of the approbation of the House. He wanted one road, and that should be a central one.

Mr. Pryor protested against this measure, for which there was no warrant in the Constitution, and which contemplated the achievement of a most chimerical object. It involved an expenditure which no contrivance of mathematic progression could ascertain. Besides the Treasury was bankrupt, and a mendicant on the credit of the States. He moved to lay all the Senate's amendments on the table, which was disagreed to.

Mr. Sickles, of New-York, (Dem.,) replied by saying, for ten years past all the scientific ability of the country has concentrated its attention on the practicability of the route. He would accept their demonstration of its feasibility, and stand on that against Mr. Pryor's naked assertion, and the Railroad will be built by American capital. The Pierce and Buchanan Administration, the President of the Southern Confederacy, and all parties for the last eight years, have declared in their platforms that the construction of the Railroad was constitutional and practical. Why was there no credit, as referred to by the gentleman? Because the evils brought on the land had startled it from its equanimity. Kentucky and Tennessee have spoken, and the honored Commonwealth of Virginia had just spoken. Credit will be restored with revived energy, and restore the repose of the people and Government.

Mr. Pryor wished to say once for all that Virginia has not pronounced for submission; but that in her abundance of magnanimity and patriotism, she will make one more effort for the preservation of the Union. Unless, however, justice and equality shall be secured to her, she will sever the bonds which now hold her to an oppressive association.

Mr. Sickles replied that he had not ventured to be the prophet of Virginia, and would not predict what she may do; but he did affirm that she has responded to the appeal of the Northern masses to submit the difficulties of arbitrament to reason and not passion. She has recently declared herself for the Union, and what she may declare at some future day he knew not.

Mr. Leake, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said that Virginia is anxious to preserve the Union if she can get justice, and if not she will trust to her own right arm, and appeal to no earthly power for aid. She has decided by the election of 120 out of 152 delegates in favor of secession, unless she shall obtain ample guarantees by the 4th of March. This she has determined in the most solemn manner.

Mr. Pryor caused to be read a paragraph from the *Richmond Whig*—called the submission organ in the sense of certain gentlemen on this floor—but really in the sense of valor, the article from the *Whig* while disabusing the impression abroad, as to the result of the election, says "To suppose she has declared to submit to rule according to the Chicago platform, it is a gross and pernicious error." She is determined not to remain in connection with the Northern States, unless satisfactory assurances be given that every Constitutional right will be recognized, and perfect equality be given, free from all equivocation.

Mr. Sickles said that the 302,000 Union men of New-York have met the cordial response from the people of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. It is an earnest, profound assertion of their love for the Union and confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the people.

Adjourned.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

TWO VETOES FROM THE MAYOR—THE COUNTY TAX-BILL VETOED—THE PRESIDENT ELECT TO BE RECEIVED BY THE COUNTY.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the weekly report of the Comptroller—showing a balance of County funds on hand amounting to $855,378—was ordered on file. The Comptroller also sent in a communication in response to a resolution of the Board, giving a list of employes in the office of Commissioners of Taxes, numbering thirty-two persons, who receive salaries amounting in all to $47,278.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation on the subject of the Harlem Bridge, advising that, although the Commissioners might, by the State law, enter into contracts for any amount, yet the County was not compelled to raise any money beyond the sum of $25,000 originally appropriated for the Bridge. The communication was ordered on file.

The following veto from the Mayor, with reference to the new Harlem Bridge was received, and ordered printed:

Mayor's Office, New-York, 12th Feb., 1861.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

Gentlemen—I return to your Honorable Body a resolution directing the Clerk of your Board to send to the members of the State Legislature copies of the report of the Special Committee on Harlem Bridge, with my objections to the same.

Waiving all exception to the feeling manifested, I find that in certain material points the facts are not set forth in the report as they occurred.

The report states that "a circular was prepared and sent to about fifty different persons, inviting them to estimate for furnishing the materials, to which about twelve or fifteen persons responded. Some of the bids were opened, when it was discovered that the bidders proposed to furnish the iron work by the running foot, instead of by the pound."

This is erroneous in point of fact. None of the bids received were opened, and therefore it could not have been discovered, at least in this mode, that bids had been made in a form not conformable to the specifications. Nor was such the reason assigned for not opening those bids.

After alluding to the subsequent action of the Commissioners relative to advertising for proposals—the report further states, "In answer to this advertisement bids were received and came before the Commissioners for action at a meeting held Aug. 16, 1860."

The bids received under the advertisement for proposals were to have been opened on the 6th of August, and although no action directly bearing on the subject was taken at the meeting which took place on the 6th of August, the inference might be drawn that the meeting of the 16th of August was the one appointed for the purpose of acting on the bids and opening the same.

In stating the objections offered by the Street Commissioner to entering into contracts with the parties whose proposals were presented before the Board on the 10th of October, the conclusion that "other parties equally responsible would be deprived of their rights in the premises," was not mentioned by that gentleman, who subsequently presented his objection to the action of the Board in writing, in which he stated as the only reason for the bids not being opened, "that the whole subject of the construction of the bridge had been indefinitely postponed."

Confident that your Honorable Body would not willingly give currency to any statement untrue in point of fact, or even liable to misconstruction, especially in a report addressed to the members of the Legislature, I believe that the report will be corrected in these particulars at least. For my own part, I am desirous, as I expressed to the Chairman of your Committee, that all the proceedings of the "Commissioners of Harlem Bridge" should be made public, and be submitted to the most rigid scrutiny.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The Mayor also transmitted the following veto on the County Tax-levy bill:

Mayor's Office, New-York, Feb. 9, 1861.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

Gentlemen: After a careful examination of the ordinance passed by your Honorable Body making the annual appropriations for the support of the Government of the County of New-York and for the payment of the quota of said county of the State taxes for the year 1861 and other purposes connected therewith, I have come to the conclusion that the same is, by reason of various improper additions and omissions, defective and erroneous, and therefore I return the same without my approval.

In taking this course I am aware, and I mention the fact with all respect and in no spirit of discourtesy, that nothing which I could say would be likely to influence the deliberations of your Honorable Body. Self-respect and a sense of duty, however, impel me, in all cases where I disapprove, not to pass the same over in silence, but to place my objections on the record, although it may amount in reality to a mere protest.

In view of the great importance of the proposed tax-levy, it is a matter of regret that the estimates contained in the financial budget of the Comptroller, exhibiting the various items of county expenditures, should not have been adopted without material alterations or additions. That officer, from his position and facilities, as the head of the fiscal affairs of the City and county, is far more conversant with the wants and financial requirements of our Municipal and County Government than any body of gentlemen who do not devote their entire time and talents to these subjects. His recommendations, therefore, are entitled to great consideration, and should not have been departed from without the strongest reasons for so doing.

I object to the addition of $50,000 appropriated for the construction of a new Court house, for the reason that $100,000 was appropriated for this purpose last year, and this amount is still unexpended and untouched. This sum of $100,000 is, in my judgment, amply sufficient to build a suitable edifice for the purpose of accommodating the various Courts, and certainly no further appropriation is required until this sum is disposed of. In addition, it will be remembered that there is a commission already in existence, the members of which were confirmed by your Honorable Body, the object of which is the construction of a new City Hall. It is highly probable that this edifice will be erected in Madison Park, leaving the buildings in the lower Park forming the present City Hall, for the undivided occupation of the Courts of the City and county.

I also object to the ordinance, for the reason that it does not agree with the recommendations of the Comptroller, to insert a sum to be applied for the purpose of building the new Harlem Bridge. The grounds for disagreeing with this recommendation, assigned in the report of your Committee, not only fail to convince me of the propriety of their conclusions, but actually appear based on very gross misconceptions of the work, its necessity, and the legal powers and obligations of the Commissioners.

It is a mistake to suppose that the structure contemplated and contracted for will interfere with the navigability of Harlem River. That important object is secured by a draw of noble dimensions, adjusted in such a manner as to prevent anything which can with propriety be regarded as an impediment to the navigability of the river.

I am officially advised by the Counsel to the Corporation, who is also the law adviser of the Supervisors, that the act of 1857, "which authorized the Commissioners to contract for rebuilding the bridge, contains no restriction upon the amount to be expended, and consequently left it to the discretion of the Commissioners to build such a bridge as they should deem proper." There is no shadow of suspicion that this discretion has not been fairly exercised, and the mere fact that the bridge will cost somewhat over $200 000 will not affect the validity of the contracts made for rebuilding.

The act "authorized and required the Commissioners to contract for rebuilding the bridge," and "although at that time no money had been appropriated," that fact afforded no ground of inference that the powers of the Commissioners were suspended until such appropriation was made. On the contrary, it contained a direct authority "to make all necessary engagements and contracts for the rebuilding and reconstruction" of the same without delay.

I believe that it is now the duty of your Board, under the same act, to take steps for the purpose of laying and collecting the means for discharging the liability of this county under the contracts thus made.

In performing my part as a Commissioner under a statute, in which the inhabitants of two of the most populous and wealthy counties of the State are interested, I felt it incumbent cheerfully to obey the requirements of the Legislature, and undertook a task involving no little responsibility. To the best of my ability I have discharged that duty, and I have the higher satisfaction of believing that in providing for the rebuilding of this bridge without delay, I may have contributed towards averting some fatal calamity which might involve the lives of my fellow-citizens.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

On motion of Mr. Purdy, the Board unanimously ordered the paper to take the usual course, which is tantamount to a reversal of the veto.

Mr. Purdy, in a very handsome no-party speech, introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Whereas, It is expected that Hon. Abraham Lincoln, President elect of the United States, will visit this City on his route to the seat of General Government; and

Whereas, It is alike due to his high personal character, and the exalted position to which he has been called by the voice of the people, that due respect should be paid to him by the public authorities of this County; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of three members of this Board be appointed to wait upon the President elect, on his arrival in this City, and tender to him the civilities of the citizens of this County, and placing the Chamber of this Board at his disposal during his stay in the City.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Purdy, Dutcher and Ely as the Committee to act under the above resolution.

Several unimportant bills which had been favorably reported on were ordered paid, and the Committee on Annual Taxes made many property-holders happy by diminishing the amount of their taxes. The remainder of the meeting was occupied with ordinary routine business, and the Board adjourned until Tuesday next at 3 o'clock.

The Liederkranz Ball.—The annual ball of the German Singing Society, the Liederkranz, came off on Monday evening, at the City Assembly Rooms, and was unquestionably one of the most agreeable entertainments of the season. The heartiest good will prevailed, and although the hilarity was frequently uproarious, there was not, as far as our observation extended, a single drawback, or an incident of an unpleasant character to mar the efforts of the Committee. There were plenty of masks present, and a sufficient number of well-conceived characters, to make the room look gay and animated. Columbia found a charming representative, but we looked in vain for the vixen South Carolina. A grand allegorical procession, representing the four seasons, made the tour of the room during the evening, and excited much attention by the appropriateness of the design, and the general excellence of the getting up. Dancing commenced early and ended late, the two inevitable conditions of that entertainment with our German friends. We are afraid to say how late, but it is probable a good proportion of the company enjoyed the advantage of daylight to return to their homes.

The Street-Cleaning Contract.

FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO BE GIVEN AWAY—AN INJUNCTION SERVED ON THE MAYOR.

The act of the Common Council, confirming the award of the contract for cleaning the streets of the City for five years, at $279,000 a year, to Mr. A. J. Hackley, seems to have been consummated with a reckless disregard of the interest of the City, and a boldness in violating the plain spirit of the laws in relation to contracts, that would astonish tax-payers, had they not long since ceased to take any effective interest in the management of City affairs.

It appears that there were, in all, *thirty-one* bids for the contract, twenty-three of which were lower than that of Mr. Hackley. The lowest of the twenty-three was the bid of Mr. Wm. H. Williams, which was $195,000. Mr. Williams' sureties were Mr. E. B. Wesley and Mr. H. D. Clapp. In making their report, the Committee found no fault with any of the bids, nor did they give any reason for throwing out the twenty-three that were lower than the one they recommended, other than that they deemed it best to pay liberally, in order to be sure of having the work well done. They do not attempt to show any ground for belief that Mr. Hackley will be any more likely to do more than the contract binds him to do, for the amount paid, than the other bidders would have done for the amounts of their bids. The specifications upon upon which all the bids were made were the same, and it will hardly be claimed that it is expected that any contractor in this City will do more than he is forced to do in order to secure payment for his work.

In any view of the case it does not appear that Mr. Williams, the lowest bidder, would not have performed the work according to his contract as faithfully as Mr. Hackley, and if so, the difference in the amounts asked was sufficient to have induced an honest Common Council to have complied with the spirit of the laws and given the contract to him. Four hundred and twenty thousand dollars (the difference in five years.) is an an item well worthy of consideration, even by the City of New-York, and the people have a right to know why so much money is to be given away. That it would be better to pay the highest price proposed, and have the work well done, than to pay the lowest, and have it done as it has been done heretofore, under contract, no one will dispute; but in this case no such alternative seems to have been presented. We are assured that on Saturday last, Mr. Williams in order to place his responsibility to do the work beyond cavil, served a notice upon the Mayor and Comptroller, to the effect that he would give any additional amount of security that might be required, and he also served a similar notice upon the Common Council before final action had been taken. But no notice was taken of it, and it had no effect upon the result, although Mr. Williams is an old contractor, and has performed a large amount of work satisfactorily.

In times past, when the Common Council had jobs of this kind to dispose of in such manner as would remunerate members individually, it was customary to frame some shadow of an excuse for violating the ordinances, but now they do not deem even the shadow of an excuse necessary when the amount of peculation is only $420,000. There is, however, a bare possibility that some of the money may be saved to the City. The Mayor, &c., were enjoined yester day by the Superior Court from perfecting the contract, and something may yet be done.

Fog, Weather Items, and Arrivals.

The sudden and almost unprecedented change in the temperature, from the frosty cold of the 7th to the summer warmth of yesterday, was accompanied, in the morning, with a dense fog, which retarded the movements of steamers and sailing craft, and interrupted the ferries. No accidents occurred. A large number of vessels, which have been concentrating outside of Sandy Hook for two or three days, came up with the return of clear weather. The *Augusta*, *Huntsville*, and *State of Georgia*, from Savannah, were detained eleven hours by the fog. The *North Star*, from Aspinwall, was detained. Some twenty-five vessels of all classes arrived, embracing Prussian, Holland and British vessels, with a large number of coastwise steamers, and other American crafts from Florida, North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, &c. All these vessels report having experienced the heavy northwest gale of the 7th and 8th inst. Several of the pilot boats have suffered in sails. The *Era Nye*, (No. 21,) while passing out of the Hook on the 7th, had one of her hands washed off the bowsprit while putting stops on the jib. He was fortunately rescued by one of the pilots, who threw him a line just as he was passing astern. If he had not been saved in this way, he would have been lost, as no boat could have lived in the rough sea then prevailing. The *Charles H. Marshall* split her jib and returned to port, and the *Fannie* sustained damage. Pilot *Washington* (No. 4), Admiral Murphy, was on station during the gale, but was unable to take the pilots from outward-bound vessels, several of whom had narrow escapes from being carried to sea. The ice in the North River, has entirely disappeared from the slips, and no difficulty is now perceived from this source by the ferry-boats.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Lott Clark, of Buffalo; Ex-Gov. Seymour, of Utica; T. Curtiss, of Boston; S. H. Ransom, of Albany; Col. E. Fontaine, of Richmond, Va.; and C. M. Stewart, of S. C., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hons. S. H. Parker and J. P. Rankin, of San Francisco, Cal.; J. C. Harvard, of Washington; E. Ramsey, of San Francisco; J. M. Gamewell, of S. C; S. B. Simmons, of Boston; B. L. West and W. L. Halsey, of Cal.; and W. N. Allen, of the U. S. Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Sir Dominick Daly and D. W. Cobb, of London; M. R. Moore, of Memphis; S. H. Blake, of Bangor, Me.; T. M. Greevy, of Quebec, and Rev. W. G. Anderson, of Cape Town, Africa, are the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. W. Potter, of Salem; Capt. S. K. Dawson, of the Army; S. T. Johnson, of Ga.; Frank Fuller, of N. H.; C. B. Fessenden and W. B. Frazer, of New-Bedford, and Capt. S. A. Potter, of Salem, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Robinson and S. Huger, of the U. S. A., and W. W. Corcoran and Robert Ould, of Washington, are at the Brevoort House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Failed to Unite.—For several weeks past negotiations have been pending between the Douglas, Breckinridge and Union organizations with a view to form a united front to resist the rising tide of Republicanism in Kings County. Committees of Conference were appointed by each organization, and they finally arrived at the conclusion that combination was impossible, and the Committees have so reported to their respective organizations. It is not probable that another attempt will be made until after the Spring Charter election.

Young Men's Christian Association.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held last evening at their rooms, in the Brooklyn Institute. There was a respectable attendance of both ladies and gentlemen, and an interesting essay on "Self-Culture" was read by E. Lewis, Jr. A discussion followed, and, after the usual closing exercises, the meeting adjourned.

Consecration.—A new structure erected for the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Matthew, on Throop-avenue, near Pulaski-street, at an expense of $70,000, was formally consecrated to the worship of God on Sunday last. Bishop Potter officiated on the occasion.

The Courts.—Circuit Court Calendar this day, Nos. 27, 29, 32, 9, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52.

City Court—Nos. 10, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53.

The Case of Absom the Wife Murderer.

SENTENCE POSTPONED TO ALLOW AN OPPORTUNITY FOR OFFERING NEW EVIDENCE.

Sentence was to have been pronounced upon Wm. Absom, convicted of the murder of his wife, this morning, at 10 o'clock, by Judge Ogden, of the Hudson County (N. J.) Court. At that hour the Court-room was crowded, and when the prisoner was brought in to receive sentence a chorus of "Hi! hi!" from the throng outside greeted him.

In reply to the usual question from the Clerk whether the prisoner had any reason to offer why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, his counsel, Mr A. O. Zabriskie stated that friends of the prisoner who had firm confidence in his innocence, were engaged in tracing up evidence which they were sure would result in securing his acquittal. He asked that sentence should be postponed until Monday next.

Judge Ogden willingly assented, and the prisoner was remanded to his cell. As he passed through the Court-yard he was again jeered by the crowd.

[Advertisement.]

Joshua F. Bridge, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York—*Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*—will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. *Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.*

Dr. Bridge is permitted to refer to:

Horace Greeley, of the New-York *Tribune.*

Prof. A. P. Peabody, of Harvard University, Mass.

Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum offers his patrons a strong bill of attractions to-day, and its being the family holiday, with performances both afternoon and evening, the Museum will be full and overflowing.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT FIRE AT JAMESTOWN.

JANUARY 30, 1861.

Jamestown Bank,
Jamestown, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiries about the safe of your make which I bought from you for the Jamestown Bank, we would say the safe has resisted the fire well, and has answered all our expectations. The fire in which the safe was tried was fully as severe as any that could occur in this place. Over forty-two places of business were destroyed, and our banking house was in the centre of them. We removed many of our books before the fire reached us, but about $3,000 in specie, some of our books and many valuable papers, bonds, mortgages, &c., remained in the safe and passed through the fire. We consider it had a very severe trial, as it fell upon a pile of wood in our cellar. The safe remained in the fire for fourteen hours before we could get it out, the fire still burning under it when removed. Not a drop of water was thrown on the building from the commencement, as the heat was too great for the firemen to get within reach. The safe has done all that you promised. We found our books, money, papers bonds, mortgages, &c., all safe, no sign of fire, and in no way damaged, except being a little steamed. Yours truly,

ALONZO KENT, President,
J. MAYHEW, Cashier.

ANOTHER SAFE.

Jamestown, Feb. 6, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co.

Gents: At the great fire which occurred here on the night of the 30th ult., the Herring's Patent Champion Safe, which I purchased from you last Summer, containing all my books papers and money, and a large amount of jewelry, was in my store, which was located in the centre of the burning buildings. The fire broke out about 11½ o'clock, and, in less than one hour, nearly fifty buildings were in flames, and the whole business portion of the town was threatened with destruction. The heat was so great that, when the fire was raging on both sides of the street, which is an unusually wide one, no person could approach the burning buildings, or pass through the street—consequently not a drop of water was thrown either upon my building, which was the middle of a three-story brick block, or upon my Safe, during the fire. The flames burned fearfully for a long time. The Safe fell into the cellar, and was exposed until the fire had exhausted itself. We got it out of the ruins about 10 o'clock the next morning, and finding it would not unlock, were obliged to cut it open. My books, paper and money were all preserved, no injury being done, except to the binding of the books. A portion of the jewelry was damaged, owing to the steam generated in the safe which stained and discolored them. The greater part, however, was well preserved, and several watches which were running before the fire were *still running when taken out* of the safe, marking the true time of the day. I return you the old safe to exhibit to your customers. You will see the knobs and plates are all melted off, and wish you to send me another of the same size and kind. I had a safe in my store of Pittsburg manufacture standing near the door, which did not result so well, the inside with its contents being entirely (or nearly so) destroyed by the heat.

LEVANT L. MASON.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes—The best security from fire now known. Manufactured only by

Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.
Farrel, Herring & Co., Philadelphia.
Herring & Co., New-Orleans.
Herring & Co., Chicago.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Feb 12.

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	63 434 000
Specie	4 573,000
Due from other Banks	6,299,000
Due to other Banks	8,318,700
Deposits	18,075 000
Circulation	6,387,600

Markets by Telegraph.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

Flour dull; sales 3,000 bbls. Wheat dull; sales 2,000 bush. Red at $1 25@$1 26; White, $1 35@$1 40. Corn dull; sales 2 000 bush., at 56c @65c. Mess Pork $18 25@$18 50. Whisky dull at 17½c.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Feb 12.

Flour—The market is active at a decline of ⅛c.; Howard-street $5 12½. Wheat is dull; Red $1 25@$1 30; White, $1 60. Corn is lower at 57c.@58c. for Yellow and 67c.@68c. for White. Provisions are steady. Lard 10½c. Coffee active at 12¾c.@13c. Whisky 18c.

Mobile, Monday, Feb. 11.

Cotton—Sales, 79,000 bales, at 10¾c. for middling. Market firm.

Charleston, Monday, Feb. 11.

Cotton declined ⅛c.; sales to-day, 1 050 bales.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship De Soto from New-Orleans and Havana—T Reyna, H. Grughlia, A. M. Hernandez and wife R. Garrera, Em. Vasquez, Thos. King, John Lafour, Wat Ensel, M. Levy, Andus Reyna, J. Mendeal, D. F. Castro T. J. Middens, Wm. Smith, H. Hinchman, A. J. Whaley, W. McCuttom John Stohr, J. Curran, Manuel Pena, G. Eulen, Harry W. Powers, Robt. Ellingham, W. A. Frer. B. C. Bostwick, J. Bodwick, Manuel Endes, Julia Faguage, F. Fornez, Sanline Detchnacht, Lewis June, Ann Gedney, D. Jackson, A. H. Bishop, Chas. Gifford, Geo. H. Tracy, Robt. Douglass M. Collins, John Potts and wife, J. M. Danforth, Ed. Berry, Geo. Lochary, Mrs. W. Stout, Mary Embov, John L. Henry, Louis Gay, W. J. Holland, Henry Stackpole, W. Van Patten, Thos. Melrose, Henrietta R. Atwood, Michael Bailey, James Nelson, Thos A. Davis, Walter St. Clair, Jas Smith, J. H. Long, Mrs E. Haight, R Williamson, Miss Williamson, Mrs Erchell, Mrs. Wills, Mrs. Willson, W. Holgate.

In steamship State of Georgia, from Savannah.—S. P. Anderson E. Salisbury, H. Albrecht, Mrs. R. Pomery, L. Chew, and 6 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 56 | Sun sets..... 5 33 | Moon sets... 9 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 58 | Gov. Island..10 47 | Hell Gate....12 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Arabia, Stone, Liverpool, Cunard & Co.

Ship Wm Nelson, Cheever Havre W. Whitlock, Jr

Barks Legatus (Br.,) Hutchinson, London, W Salem; Royal Sovereign, Dale, Queenstown R. Marsh: Ilva, Durie, St. Thomas and Maracaibo, Maitland & Phelps; Wave Crest, Harmon Rotterdam, E D. Hurlburt & Co; J. C. Kuhn Moss, Antwerp. E. D Hurlbut & Co.

Brig Empress Gilbert Teneriffe, via Darien W. De Forrest & Co.; Isabella, Higgins, Marenham and a mkt, E S Corning.

Schooners Electric Flash, Grove, Gloucester, master; Para, Cathcart Para, James Bishop & Co.; Smithsonian, Davis, Charleston McCready, Mott & Co; Marion, Jordan, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co; Alba, Powell, Wilmington, E S. Powell; Phebe, Morrow, Havana, Dolner & Potter.

Arrived.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall 4th inst., with $1 015,313 in specie, passengers and the U. S mail from California Jan 21, to D.B. Allen. Left Zenas Coffin, Riddle dischg. coal. She left New-York Jan 21 at 12¼ noon; arrived at Aspinwall Jan. 30, at 6 A.M; sailed from Aspinwall Feb, 4 at 2:10 P. M.; arrived at New-York at 5 P M. Experienced strong head winds the entire passage.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamship Charles Osgood, Deer, Norwich, with mdse. to E S Martin.

Steamship De Soto, Johnston, New-Orleans via Havana 5th inst lat 25 55 lon. 80 passed bark Mary Adelia bound W.; 10th inst, lat. 31 18, lon. 79 28 passed ship Caroline Nesmith bound W.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Was detained off the Highlands 11 hours by fog

Steamship State of Georgia, Garvin Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Thomas Richardson. Monday, 8 A. M, 35 miles N of Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Keystone State hence bound S

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. B. Rockwell.

Ship Arnold Boninger, (Pruss.,) Hashagen, Rotterdam Dec. 28, with mdse. and 53 passengers to Chas. Luling. Jan. 2, experienced a heavy gale from westward, and shipped a sea which stove house on deck, and filled the cabin

Ship Disraeli, (Br.,) (of Pictou,) Cameron, Liverpool, with salt to Mc oll & Frith

Bark Morning Star, (of New-Haven,) Hillard, Malaga Dec 21, and Gibraltar Jan. 9, with fruit &c, to Gomez, Wallis & Co Beat through the Straits against westerly winds, and left a fleet of upwards of 800 sail at and near Gibraltar wind bound

Bark Charles Bremer, (of Rockland,) Gould, Bathurst, Coast of Africa Jan. 12, with hides, &c., to R. W. Trundy. Left no Am vessels. 8th inst., lat. 34, lon 71, passed schr. Enchantress, bound S.

Bark Roanoke, Thompson, Rio Janeiro Dec 15, with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs.

Bark Albertina, Barton, Havana Friday, 1st, with sugar segars, &c to Moses Taylor & Co. Saw a bark bound in, supposed the Express, hence.

Bark N. H. Gaston, Parmelee, St Thomas 10 ds., with old iron, &c. to Bishop & Bros., of New-Haven.

Bark Escoriaza, Ryder, Havana 9 ds, with sugar to Mora Bros Navarro & Co.

Brig Tempest, (of Wiscasset,) McCobb, Matanzas Feb. 1, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Sld. in co. with bark Amy F. Chase, for New-York. 10th inst., Barnegat bearing W. 8 miles saw the mainboom of a schooner, supposed to be fast to a sunken vessel.

Brig Grace Worthington, Frechter Nuevitus Feb. 2, with sugar to Thompson & Hunter 9th inst., lat. 34, lon. 78 18 passed brig Hidalgo, bound N.

Brig B. B. Emery, (of Castine,) Perkins, Buenos Ayres Dec 16 with hides to master.

Brig Hedley Vickers, (Br.,) (of Maitland, N S.,) Murphy, Anguilla 14 ds., with salt to Leaycraft & Co.

Brig Orient, (of Pictou) Waters Matanzas. 10 ds., with sugar and melado to Renauld, Francis & Co.

Brig Manricio, (Hol.,) Schrender, Curacoa 17 ds., with hides and fustic to Dovale.

Brig Kosmopoliet, (Hol.,) Brandts, Amstermam 72 ds., with mdse to Bagemeyer & Brunn.

Schr. W. S. Robbins, Munroe, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with cotton, &c., to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. M. Wrightington, Baxter Kingston, Jam., 15 ds., with coffee to Henry De Cordova.

Schr. Marine McKee, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to E S Powell.

Schr. R H. Hawley, Pritchard, Cape Hatteras Inlet 2 ds., with corn to J G Williams.

Schr. Mary Smith, Fredericksburgh 3 ds., with corn to W. H. Newman.

Schr A. J. De Rossett Brown Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr Manila, Pettigrew, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters bound to New-Haven

Schr. Francis Burrit, Salyer, Newbern, N. C., 2 ds., with naval stores to C. B. Dibble & Co.

Schr. James L. Bewley, Burton, Delaware, 2 ds., with grain to R. D, Barrett.

Spoken, &c.

Dolphin—bark, from New-Orleans for Boston, Feb. 10, lat. 37 09, lon. 72

Josephus—brig, of and for Baltimore from Mexico, Feb. 8, lat. 33 10, lon. 73 47.

Scotland—brig, lat. 38 20, lon. 73 11, Feb 11, was passed bound E.

Below.

A ship supposed to be the Columbia, from Liverpool.
Brig Will o' the Wisp, (Br.) from Curacoa.
Brig Robert Reed, from St. Andrews.

A REAL GENUINE ARTICLE AND ONE

Recommended by statesmen, judges, divines, physicians of all the schools, as well as ladies and gentlemen of the highest standing for intelligence, not only in this City, but every city and village in the United States, Canada, the Provinces, West India Islands, and indeed in all parts of the world, and one that has been used by untold millions, and the universal testimony is that it is a true, genuine HAIR RESTORATIVE. Reader, can it be that so many millions are mistaken, when its effects are tested by the sense of seeing? No, they are not mistaken. Then every gentleman and lady who wishes a good head of hair should keep a bottle constantly on hand. If young and old will do this, the world will soon see no gray or bald heads. Ladies, think of this and act upon it, and get and keep a bottle of Prof. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE on hand, and you will never be mortified with gray hair or a bald head. We will only add the testimony of a very distinguished Physician of St. Louis. Read. You cannot doubt:

St. Louis, July 10, 1860.

O. J. Wood Esq.—*Dear Sir;* Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative after a trial of five years. I commenced using your Restorative in January, 1855, since which time I have not been without a bottle on hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin, and at least one-third gray. A few applications stopped its falling, and in three weeks' time there was not a gray hair to be found, neither has there been up to this time.

After my hair was completely restored, I continued its use by applying two or three times per month. My hair has ever continued healthy, soft, and glossy, and my scalp perfectly free from dandruff. I do not imagine the facts above mentioned will be of any particular advantage to you or even flatter your vanity at this late day, as I am well aware they are all well known already, and even more wonderful ones throughout the Union. I have occupied my time in traveling the greater part of the time the past three years, and have taken pride and pleasure in recommending your Restorative, and exhibiting its effects in my own case. In several instances I have met with people that have pronounced it a humbug; saying they had used it and without effect. In every instance, however, it proved, by probing the matter, that they had not used your article at all, but had used some new article, said to be as good as yours, and selling at about half the price. I have noticed two or three articles myself, advertised as above, which I have no doubt are humbugs. It is astonishing that people will patronize an article of no reputation, when there is one at hand that has been proved beyond a doubt.

Apparently, some of those charlatans have not brains enough to write an advertisement, as I notice they have copied yours, word for word, in several instances, merely inserting some other name in place of yours.

I have, within the past five years, seen and talked with more than two thousand persons that have used your preparation with perfect success—some for baldness, gray hair, scald head, dandruff, and every disease the scalp and head are subject to.

I called to see you, personally, at your original place of business here, but learned you were now living in New-York.

You are at liberty to publish this or to refer parties to me. Any communication addressed to me, care Box No. 1,920, will be promptly answered.

Yours, truly, JAMES WHITE, M. D.

Dépôt No. 444 Broadway New-York, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by every good druggist in the city and country. Also, sold by all fancy goods and perfumery dealers.

At Prof. WOOD'S establishment, No. 444 Broadway, will be found always a full and complete supply of all the popular family medicines, fresh and genuine. Remember this. Such an establishment has long been needed in the City, and particularly some central point in Broadway, and we are glad to announce that such an one has been established. Go there to get your patent medicines, and get a circular of the Hair Restorative and Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator.

A SOOTHING LETTER.

GEORGE A. FOWLER, of Guilford, writes under date June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time in a thirty-five years' drug business that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording quietude and relief without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Here you have that old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP never fails to give immediate relief.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by all Druggists throughout the United States.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "Cordials" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

NEW-YORK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of this society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 4th-av., corner of 23d-st., on FRIDAY, 15th inst., at 7½ P. M., to take measures in relation to the death of its distinguished member and former President, Dr. J. W. Francis. H. D. BULKLEY, M. D., President.
H. S. Downs, M. D., Secretary.

WANTED—IN A GENTEEL BAKERY UP TOWN, a Protestant girl to attend store; one accustomed to the business, producing the best of references. Address, in own handwriting, P. S., Box No. 172 *Times* Office, with name and particulars.